fed. When his object is at a distance, he is flattered with hope, that when he shall have gained it his labours will be at an end: But, on his approach to the supposed end of his wishes, he finds that his hope was deceitful, that he must engage in some other pursuit, and that his labours are still to be renewed. The very organs that render him susceptible of pleasure expose him also to an overbalance of pain.' *Dr. Ferguson.*

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF PHILIP, LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

WE shall give our readers the outlines of this very remarkable life from a work lately published.

'It was on the 13th of April 1747, that heaven, in its wrath, permitted nature to produce that man, who was one day to become the opprobrium of the human race, and the author of the misfortunes of his country. It was undoubtedly to afford an example of how far it is possible for human degeneracy to reach, that he was placed in the most elevated rank of life, born on the steps of a throne, and nearly allied to a family, *the amiableness of which is hereditary.*

'Although, from his infancy, Lewis Philip of Orleans seems to have possessed the *germe* of the most horrid passions within his own bosom, yet it was not transmitted to him from his parents: for his father's heart was the sanctuary of all the private virtues; and if his mother may be reproached with *certain errors*, which rather proceed from the temperament of the human frame, than gross immorality, yet it cannot be said, that vice formed the basis of her character. Philip, then, is solely indebted to himself for the hideous organization of his mind; it was there that he formed the depraved source of those terrible disorders and degrading sentiments, which he is notoriously known to have developed during the course of his life. It must be allowed, however, that he has often boasted of being the son of a coachman, and the baseness and meanness of his conduct give but too much countenance to the assertion.

'Education, which is meant to rectify natural defects, or at least to render them harmless, and to give a proper force and direction to good qualities, did not produce this happy effect on him: it was found utterly impossible to alter his primitive character.

'Our early years usually glide away in a happy apathy; infancy resembles a polished glass, which every where presents an uniform surface. It is only necessary to observe here, that the vicious character of our hero, resisted all the efforts of his instructors, who endeavoured, in vain, to sow corn in a soil, calculated only to produce tares.

'The first developement of the passions generally takes place in an inordinate attachment to the *sex*, but this discovery of a new sense, which often becomes the source of a virtue, became, in the person of Philip, an active principle of vices and disorders. He never felt the sweet workings of that sensibility, which exalts and purifies the soul! The first exploits of this prince, then known by the title of the Duke of Chartres, were disfigured by the most disgusting debauchery, and he soon became one of the most notorious libertines about the court.

'After having enjoyed every celebrated Lais in the capital, his highness became acquainted with one of those women, whose fall is occasioned rather by credulity, than depravity. A child which this lady bore him, in spite of all the tears and entreaties of the mother, was sent by the unnatural father to the foundling hospital, and the mother herself abandoned to misery and want, a short time afterwards!

'It is generally in the bosom of voluptuousness, that debauchery experiences its first punishment. It accordingly happened, that his indelicacy, and love of variety, exposed him to a loathsome and odious disease. In addition to this, he contracted, from an early period of his life, the horrid and contemptible vice of drunkenness. His love of wine, augmented with his years, and the *pimples* with which his face was studded, sufficiently attested his excesses.

'Such

'Such was the conduct and the morals of Philip, when his father, hearing of his debaucheries, and hoping to put an end to them, endeavoured to unite him to the daughter of the grand admiral of France.

'To pronounce the name of Mademoiſelle de Penthievre, is to pronounce that of virtue. I will not here make her eulogium: is there a ſingle Frenchman, to whom the beauty and the good qualities of this adorable princeſs are unknown? She was an angel in an human ſhape, ſent by heaven upon earth, on purpoſe to complete the happineſs of any other mortal than him of whom we are now treating.

'Lewis XV. ſolicited the conſent of the grand admiral to this marriage, and the ceremony took place under the auſpices of that monarch. The bride was all obedience; ſhe accepted willingly of a huſband whom her father had honoured with his approbation.

'The nuptial knot, which often becomes a check upon the paſſions, did not in the leaſt change the diſpoſition of the Duke de Chartres; he ſtill continued to purſue his illicit pleaſures, and a princeſs, calculated by nature to reſtrain any other than himſelf, had the unhappineſs to behold all her efforts unſucceſsful.

'Avarice, the ſource of crimes in all men, avarice, which ſeems to be expreſsly excluded from the eccentricities of youth, was another of the crimes that diſgraced the conduct of Philip of Orleans. It was this that induced him to form an alliance with the Penthievre family; for their immenſe wealth had long excited his covetous diſpoſition. But his conſort had a brother, recently united to a charming princeſs, and it was neceſſary to the completion of his views, that he ſhould be gotten rid of. Inceſſantly tormented by the deſire of ſecuring the whole property to himſelf, the Duke conceived the moſt horrid expedient, to arrive at the ſummit of his wiſhes. Having acquired an aſcendency over the Prince de Lamballe, he led him into every ſpecies of youthful exceſs; and he ſucceeded but too well; for his unfortunate brother-in-law became the victim of his perfidious arts, and died in the flower of his age, without leaving any iſſue.—This event gave great joy to the Duke de Chartres; but he diſguiſed his pleaſure, and even pretended to be deeply afflicted at the premature death of his relation.

'The paſſions ſucceed each other with ſuch rapidity in the heart of a vicious man, that it is almoſt impoſſible to point out the reigning vice. His highneſs now became addicted to gaming; and, as in a depraved ſoul no paſſion ever takes root without being accompanied by its correſponding crime, Philip had no ſooner become a gambler, than he alſo became a cheat. A prince of the blood, a nobleman enjoying ſeveral millions of annual income, to turn *black-leg*, and to be as notorious as any one rogue in the whole capital! This may appear extraordinary, but it is nevertheleſs true.

'Such was his ardour in the purſuit of illicit gain, that he became pupil to Jonas, Comus, and Pinetti, received leſſons from them daily, and was initiated in all the myſteries and ſubtleties of the profeſſion. From the theory of this perfidious art, he paſſed rapidly on to its practice. Taking advantage of the aſcendency produced by his rank, he eaſily contrived to ſtrip the young noblemen at the court of their fortunes. He actually ruined ſeveral, and the indigence to which he ſaw them reduced, only ſerved to excite his raillery. Another ſpeculation of the ſame kind alſo proved uncommonly ſucceſsful. He introduced horſe-racing, after the Engliſh manner, into France; and ſo effectually diſplayed his *jockey-ſhip*, as to be always victorious. The king being at length informed of the low and deſpicable tricks practiſed by his unworthy relation, aboliſhed horſe-races; and this is the only puniſhment which this too indulgent prince inflicted on a wretch who diſgraced the blood of the Bourbons.

'Soon after this, the Duke went into England, and made that iſland the theatre of his exploits. A great perſonage (the Prince of W.) permitted himſelf to be impoſed upon by the apparent amiableneſs of his manners, and this connection coſt him ſeveral thouſand guineas, which

which the artful Philip procured by means of his uſual practices. But as his royal highneſs was himſelf an adept in the game at which the money was loſt, he one day perceived that he was cheated, and actually caught the Duke of Chartres in the fact. His ſoul revolted at an act of baſeneſs, which he could not have expected in a man of ſuch an illuſtrious rank, and he next day ſent him a challenge, which he had the cowardice to refuſe.

'On the declaration of a war againſt England, Philip, rather from a love of novelty, than a noble and generous ambition, requeſted to ſerve in the navy, under the command of Admiral Count d'Orvilliers. The King, out of reſpect to his quality, as a prince of the blood, conferred on him the command of a diviſion. Every body is acquainted with his conduct on board the *St. Eſprit*, during the engagement off Uſhant. In the heat of the action the rear admiral was frequently ſeen to deſcend into the *hold*, under different pretexts; the truth is, he was afraid to expoſe himſelf to the enemy's fire. After the combat, his highneſs reſigned his command, and returned to the capital to announce the victory, and being now content with the *laurels* he had ſo *bravely* won, he ſwore that he would never expoſe himſelf any more to the rude conflicts of war.

'The infamous manner in which he cheated the proprietors of the houſes in the immediate neighbourhood of the *palais royal*, and the converſion of his gardens into ſtreets, rendered him odious to the Pariſians.

'It was in order to withdraw himſelf for ſome time from this notoriety, that he repaired to Verſailles, and obtained the king's leave to viſit Italy.

'On the death of his father, which occurred ſoon after, he acquired a degree of opulence, hitherto unattained by any ſubject, and on this occaſion he ſcorned to have recourſe to hypocriſy, in order to diſſemble his joy!

'A bad ſon, a bad huſband, the Duke of Orleans was alſo a bad parent. His children, abandoned from their early youth to the negligence of ſtrangers, but ſeldom experienced either his cares or his careſſes.

'The crimes of Philip had of courſe attracted the ſcorn of the royal family. The coward is naturally vindictive, and the famous affair of the diamond necklace furniſhed this wretch with but too good an opportunity to evince his hatred to the Queen. The diſputes alſo, which about that time took place between the ſovereign and the parliament of Paris, furniſhed the moſt ample means of vengeance. He accordingly declared himſelf in favour of that tribunal, and on this occaſion, the vulgar, who are always led by appearances, believed him to be a ſincere patriot.

'It were needleſs to enter into a detail of the Duke of Orleans' crimes from this period to the revolution. His conduct during the aſſembly of the notables, and the eſtabliſhment of the *cour plénierè;* —in ſhort, his reiterated efforts to ſhake the legitimate authority of the throne, under pretext of ſupporting the parliaments, which the people then looked upon as their *palladium*, are known to every one. The mortifications which he then experienced, and more eſpecially his exile, made him exceedingly popular; and in truth *his ſeemingly patriotic conduct* was well calculated to impoſe upon the multitude.

'Convinced of the neceſſity of being ſupported by the public opinion, he alſo courted popularity by every poſſible means, and beſtowed immenſe ſums of money, in largeſſes, among the indigent. The recal of Mr. Necker furniſhed him with new means of ſucceſs. He connected himſelf more intimately than ever with that miniſter, and colouring his private views with the appearance of the public good, he ſoon converted that foreigner into one of his moſt zealous partizans. The Duke of Orleans found means to conciliate the favour of a great number of the members of the ſtates-general; and Mirabeau, who could never reſiſt *gold*, became his creature.

'To the arts, intrigues, and money of this prince, we are indebted for the revolution. It was under his auſpices that the Jacobin Club originated; his palace became the centre of all the inſurrections,

rections, of all the incendiary motions, of all the ſanguinary meaſures, which were at this period unceaſingly directed againſt the ſupreme authority.

'Theſe events at length opened the eyes of his partizans. Thoſe who once thought that he acted from motives ſimilar to their own, now took the alarm, and Baillie, La Fayette, and Sieyes, perceiving their patron to be influenced by intereſted views, began to deſert him.

'He was accordingly obliged ſoon after to leave France, and repair to England, under pretence of being employed on ſome ſecret miſſion; but his retreat is to be aſcribed ſolely to his own fear, and the remonſtrances of the King, who had but too much reaſon to be diſcontented with his conduct.

'On his return, Philip entered into all the intrigues of the *Feuillants*, the *Jacobins*, and the *Maratiſts*. Every body is acquainted with the indecent ardour which he diſplayed, while co-operating in the moſt violent meaſures of the new conſtitution, even in thoſe which diſpoiled him of his rights as a prince of the blood, and a gentleman. This apparent diſintereſtedneſs was calculated to gain the *mob*; for this monſter renounced every thing, merely that he might invade what did not belong to him, and only ſtriped himſelf of his own rank, in order to obtain the firſt dignity in the ſtate.

'The flight and ſubſequent arreſt of the King became new ſubjects of triumph to the Duke of Orleans. On the acceptance of the conſtitution by a prince no longer free, his unworthy *relation*, who at that period held the balance of the two rival parties in his own hands, threw all the weight into the ſcale of the *Jacobins*, a circumſtance which enabled them to triumph firſt over the *Feuillants*, and ſoon after over La Fayette, who loſt his character in the eſtimation of all good citizens, by the inconſtancy of his temper.

'But it was not enough to *ſap* the throne, it was alſo deemed neceſſary to overturn the monarchy, and take away the life of a *conſtitutional* ſovereign. Lewis XVI. was at that very moment merely a king by *courteſy*. Forced to repair to the capital, and to reſide in the midſt of his enemies, his authority was at firſt illuſory, and from the moment of his arreſt, he was detained in a ſtate of the moſt deplorable captivity. Orleans, who had already influenced the public opinion, to ſuch a degree, as to render the two moſt auguſt perſonages in France odious to the people, the monſter Orleans, left nothing untried, to augment the hatred of their ſubjects; and the King was ſoon after depoſed, and then *murdered!* If the Duke had poſſeſſed the talents of a great man, he would undoubtedly have ſeized the vacant throne; but impeded in his ambitious projects by the natural puſillanimity of his temper, he was incapable of taking due advantage of ſuch an auſpicious event.

'Orleans, who had voted for the death of his ſovereign, and glutted his eyes with his blood, alſo incited the populace to the unneceſſary and ferocious maſſacre of the firſt and ſecond of September. But the career of this illuſtrious ruffian was not of long duration, for he himſelf fell a victim to the animoſities of Briſſot and Roberſpierre, and was ſoon transferred as a ſtate priſoner from Paris to Marſeilles. He reviſited the capital only to experience greater humiliations. The diſpute between the *Girondiſts* and the *Mountain party* was the ſignal for his death, and the place in which he had glutted his eyes with the laſt agonies of his King, was juſtly deſtined to become the ſcene where he himſelf was to loſe his head by the hands of an executioner.'

Hated by all men, and diſavowed by all parties, the late Philip, heretofore Duke of Orleans, muſt be allowed to have been a very extraordinary perſonage. If, according to a celebrated French author, there are heroes in vice as well as in virtue, M. Egalité, as far as reſpects his private character, may undoubtedly be ranked in this claſs: but we are inclined to ſuſpect, that, however great and numerous his crimes may have been, they are here conſiderably exaggerated by ſpleen, prejudice and abhorrence.

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTER BY LORD BURLEIGH TO HIS SON.

Son Robert,

THE virtuous inclinations of thy matchleſs mother, by whoſe tender care thy infancy was governed, together with thy late education under ſo zealous and excellent a tutor, put me rather in aſſurance than hope, that thou art not ignorant of the *ſummum bonum*, which is only able to make thee happy, as well in thy death as in thy life; I mean the true knowledge and worſhip of thy Creator and Redeemer, without which all other things are vain and meaſurable; ſo that thy youth being governed by ſo all-ſufficient a tutor, I make no doubt but he will furniſh thy life with moral and divine documents.

Yet, that I may not ceaſe of the care beſeeming a parent towards his child, or that thou ſhouldſt have cauſe to derive thy whole felicity and welfare rather from others, than from whom thou receivedſt thy birth and being, I think it agreeable to the affection I bear thee, to help thee with ſuch advertiſements and rules for the ſquaring thy life, as are gained rather by long experience than by reading—to the end that thou, entering into this exhorbitant age, mayeſt be better prepared to ſhun the vitious courſes whereunto the world, and the lack of experience, may draw thee; and becauſe I would not confound thy memory, I have reduced them into ten parts, and, next unto Moſes's table, if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou ſhalt reap the benefit, and I the contentment. And theſe they are:

I. When it ſhall pleaſe God to bring you to man's eſtate, uſe great providence and circumſpection in the choice of thy wife; for from thence will ſpring all thy good or ill: and it is an action in which, like a ſtratagem of war, a man can err but once. If thy eſtate be good, match near home, and at leiſure: if weak, far off, and quickly. Enquire diligently of her diſpoſition, and how her parents have been inclined in their youth. Let her not be poor, how generous ſoever, for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility; nor chooſe a baſe, uncomely creature, altogether for her wealth: for it will cauſe contempt in others, and loathing in thee. Neither make choice of a dwarf or a fool; for, by the one thou ſhalt beget a race of pigmies—the other will be thy daily diſgrace; and it will vex thee to hear her talk, and thou ſhalt find to thy grief, that there is nothing ſo fulſome as a *ſhe fool*.

And touching the government of thy houſe, let thy hoſpitality be moderate, and according to the meaſure of thy eſtate, rather plentiful than ſparing, but not coſtly; for I never knew any grow poor by keeping an orderly table: but ſome conſume themſelves through ſecret vices, and then hoſpitality bears the blame; but baniſh ſwiniſh drunkenneſs of thy houſe, which is a vice that impairs health, conſumes much and makes no ſhew. And I never heard praiſe aſcribed to a drunkard, but the well bearing of his liquor, which is a better recommendation for a brewer's horſe, or a carman, than for a gentleman, or ſerving-man. And beware thou ſpend not above three parts of the four of thy living nor above a third part of that in thy houſe, for the other two parts will do more than defray thy extraordinaries, which will always ſurmount thy ordinaries by far; otherwiſe, thou ſhalt live, like a rich beggar, in continual want, and a needy man can never live happy, nor contented; for every the leaſt diſaſter makes him ready to mortgage or ſell, and that gentleman that ſells one acre of land loſes one inch of credit, for gentility is nothing but ancient riches; ſo that if the foundation ſhrinks, the building muſt needs follow.

II. Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without auſterity; praiſe them openly, reprehend them ſecretly, give them a good countenance, and a ſufficient maintenance, according to thy ability; otherwiſe thy life will ſeem their bondage, and whatever portion thou ſhalt leave them, they will thank death for it, not thee; and I am perſuaded, that the fooliſh cockerings of ſome

parents, and the over-ſtern carriage of others, cauſeth more men and women to go aſtray, than their natural inclinations.

Marry thy daughters in time, leſt they marry themſelves; and ſuffer not thy ſons to paſs the Alps, for they ſhall learn nothing there but pride, blaſphemy, and atheiſm; and if by travelling they get a few broken languages, they will profit them no more than to have the ſame meat ſerved up in different diſhes. Neither by my conſent ſhalt thou train them up to the wars; for he that ſets up his reſt to live by that profeſſion, can hardly be an honeſt man, or a good chriſtian; for every war is of itſelf unjuſt, unleſs the cauſe makes it juſt; beſides, it is a ſcience no longer in requeſt than in uſe, for ſoldiers in peace are like chimnies in ſummer.

III. Live not in the country without corn or cattle about thee; for he that puts his hand to his purſe for every expence of houſhold, is like him that pretends to hold water in a ſieve; and what proviſion thou ſhalt want, learn to buy it at the beſt hand: for there is one penny in four ſaved between buying a thing at thy need, and when the markets and ſeaſons are fitteſt for it. And be not ſerved by kinſmen, friends, or men entreated to ſtay, for they will expect much and do little; nor with ſuch as are always intoxicated; and keep rather a few than one too many. Feed them all, and pay them with the moſt, and then thou mayſt boldly require their ſervice and duty.

IV. Let thy kindred and thy allies be always welcome to thy table. Grace them in all other honeſt actions; for by this means thou ſhalt ſo double that bond of nature, as thou ſhalt find them ſo many advocates to plead for thee behind thy back: ſhake off the glow-worms, I mean paraſites and ſycophants, who will feed and fawn in the ſummer of thy proſperity, but in any adverſe ſtorm will ſhelter thee no more than an arbour in winter.

V. Beware of ſuretyſhip for thy beſt friends, for he that pays another's debts ſeeks his own decay; but if thou canſt not otherwiſe, chooſe rather to lend thy money thyſelf upon good bond, though thou borrow it: ſo ſhalt thou pleaſure thy friend, and ſecure thyſelf. Neither borrow money of thy friend, but rather of a mere ſtranger, where paying it thou ſhalt hear of it no more; otherwiſe, thou ſhalt eclipſe thy credit, loſe thy friend, and yet pay as dear for it as to another. But in borrowing of money be precious of thy word; for he that hath care to preſerve days of payment, is lord over other men's goods.

VI. Undertake not a ſuit againſt a poor man without receiving much wrong; for, beſides thou makeſt him thy competitor, it is a baſe conqueſt to triumph where there is no reſiſtance. Neither attempt law againſt any man, before thou haſt thoroughly reſolved thou haſt right on thy ſide; and then ſpare neither money nor pains, for a cauſe or two, ſo followed and obtained, will free thee from ſuits beſt part of thy life.

VII. Be ſure to keep ſome great man thy friend, but trouble him with no trifles; compliment him often, preſent him with many, yet ſmall gifts, and a little charge; and if thou haſt cauſe to beſtow any gratuity, let it be ſome ſuch thing as may be daily in his ſight, otherwiſe, in thy ambitious age, thou ſhalt remain like an hop without a pole, and be made a football for every inſulting companion to ſpurn at.

VIII. Towards thy ſuperiors be humble, yet generous; with thy equals familiar, yet reſpective; towards thy inferiors ſhew much humility and ſome familiarity, as to bow thy body, ſtretch forth thy hand, or uncover thy head, and ſuch like popular compliments.—The firſt prepares way for thy advancement, the ſecond makes thee known for a man well-bred, the third gains a good report, which once got is eaſily kept; for high humility takes ſuch a deep root in the minds of the multitude, as they are eaſier won by unprofitable courteſies, than by churliſh benefits; yet I adviſe thee not to affect or neglect popularity too much; ſeek not to be C——, and ſhun to be R——.

IX. Truſt not any man with thy life, or credit, or eſtate; for it is more than folly for a man to inthrall himſelf to his friend, as, that occaſion being offered, he dare not become his enemy.

X. Be

X. Be not ſcurrilous in thy converſation, or ſatirical in your jeſts: the one will make thee unwelcome to all company; the other will pull on quarrels, and get thee hatred of thy beſt friends; for ſulphurous jeſts, when they ſavour too much of truth, leave a bitterneſs in the minds of thoſe that are touched; and though I have already pointed at this incluſive, yet I think it neceſſary to leave it to thee as a ſpecial caution; becauſe I have ſeen ſo many prone to quip and gird, as they would rather loſe their friends than their jeſts. And if, by chance, their boiling brains yield any quaint ſcoff, they travail to be delivered of it, like a woman with child: theſe nimble apprehenſions are but the froth of wit.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

THE ineſtimable value of time, of which the indolent having no conception, can form no eſtimate, is much better learned in the regularity of ſolitude than in the light and airy rounds of life. He who employs himſelf with ardour, and is unwilling to live entirely in vain, contemplates, with trembling apprehenſion, the rapid movement of a ſtop-watch, the true image of human life, the moſt ſtriking emblem of the rapid courſe of time.

The time which we employ in ſocial intercourſe, when it improves the faculties of the mind, raiſes the feelings of the heart to a certain degree of elevation, extends the ſphere of knowledge, and baniſhes our cares, is far from being miſſpent. But if an intercourſe, even thus happily formed, become our ſole delight, and change into the paſſion of love; if it transform hours into minutes, and exclude from the mind every idea except thoſe which the object of affection inſpires, even love itſelf, alas! will abſorb our time, and years will paſs unperceived away.

Time is never too long; on the contrary, it appears too ſhort for him who, to the extent of his capacity, employs it uſefully in diſcharging the reſpective duties which his particular ſituation calls upon him to perform. To ſuch a diſpoſition, time, inſtead of being burthenſome flies too haſtily away. I am acquainted with a young prince, who, by the aſſiſtance of ſix domeſtics, does not employ more than two minutes in dreſſing. Of his carriage, it would be incorrect to ſay that he *goes* in it, for it *flies*. At his hoſpitable table every courſe is finiſhed in a moment; and I am informed that this is the uſual faſhion of princes who ſeem diſpoſed to make every thing paſs with rapidity. I have, however, ſeen the royal youth to whom I allude exerciſe the moſt brilliant talents, ſupport the higheſt ſtyle of character, attend in his own perſon to every application, and I know that he has afforded ſatisfaction and delight in every interview. I know that the affairs of his domeſtic eſtabliſhment engage his moſt ſcrupulous attention ſix hours every day; and that in every day of the year, without exception, he employs ſometime in reading the beſt Engliſh, Italian, French, and German authors. This prince knows the value of time.

Men have many duties to perform; and therefore he who wiſhes to diſcharge them honourably, will vigilantly ſeize the earlieſt opportunity, if he do not wiſh that any part of his time, like a uſeleſs page, ſhould be torn from the book of life. We ſtop the courſe of time by employment; we prolong the duration of life by thought, by wiſe counſel, and uſeful actions. Exiſtence to him who wiſhes not to live in vain, is *to think* and *to act*. Our ideas never flow more rapidly, more copiouſly, or with more gaiety, than in thoſe moments which we ſave from an unpleaſant and faſhionable viſit.

We ſhall always employ time with more rigid œconomy, when we reflect on the many hours which eſcape contrary to our inclination. A celebrated Engliſh author ſays, "When we have deducted all that is abſorbed in ſleep, all that is inevitably appropriated to the demands of nature, or irreſiſtibly engroſſed by the tyranny of cuſtom; all that paſſes in regulating the ſuperficial decorations of life, or is given up in the reciprocations of civility to the diſpoſal of others; all that is torn from us by the violence of diſ-

eate, or ſtolen imperceptibly away by laſſitude and langnor; we ſhall find that part of our duration very ſmall of which we can truly call ourſelves maſters, or which we can ſpend wholly at our own choice. Many of our hours are loſt in a rotation of petty cares, in a conſtant recurrence of the ſame employments; many of our proviſions for eaſe or happineſs are always exhauſted by the preſent day, and a great part of our exiſtence ſerves no other purpoſe than that of enabling us to enjoy the reſt."

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for an uncertain admiſſion at Wincheſter, and requeſting him to ſend him immediately to the univerſity. His father wrote him word, that he would ſoon go with him himſelf, and ſettle him in ſome college; but that he preferred the univerſity of Cambridge, becauſe he had reſided there ſome time, having been employed in making ſome ſtatues for the Trinity College library, where he had contracted ſome acquaintance with the heads of the houſes, who might aſſiſt him in his intentions, in his favour. But, after ſome months were elapſed, he ſent for him to Chatſworth, that he might be under his own eye, till he ſhould be at leiſure to go with him to Cambridge. Some events, however, afterwards took place, which entirely prevented his being educated for the church, for which his father had intended him. Before he ſet out on his journey to Chatſworth, information was received in London, that the Prince of Orange had landed in the weſt of England; and when young Cibber arrived at Nottingham, he found his father in arms there, among the forces which the Earl of Devonſhire had raiſed in defence of the liberties of the nation. But the old man, having little inclination for a military life, and being, from his age, ill qualified to endure its fatigues, entreated the Earl of Devonſhire to accept his ſon in his room, and to permit him to return to finiſh the works which he had undertaken to execute at Chatſworth. To this his Lordſhip readily conſented, and alſo promiſed, that when affairs were ſettled, he would provide for his ſon. Young Cibber, now engaged in the profeſſion of a ſoldier, with great alacrity; but the manner in which the revolution was happily effected, gave him no opportunity of diſplaying his courage. After the Revolution, he quitted the military life, and had ſome proſpect of obtaining preferment of a different kind by the intereſt of the Earl of Devonſhire: but this was prevented by the vehement deſire which he had formed of becoming an actor, which he had preferred to every other profeſſion. Accordingly, in 1689, he became a player at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane; though he did not at firſt meet with much encouragement, being full three quarters of a year upon the ſtage, or at leaſt an attendant at the theatre, before he was admitted to a ſalary of ten ſhillings a-week. He thought himſelf, however, extremely happy in this ſituation: but the firſt character in which he appeared to any advantage was the *Chaplain*, in the Orphan of Otway. He afterward excited more attention by performing the part of *Lord Touchwood* in the Double Dealer, to which character he was particularly recommended by Mr. Congreve, on the indiſpoſition of Kynaſton, by whom that part was originally performed. The play had been ordered by Queen Mary, and was undertaken by Cibber at a day's notice; Congreve declared, that he had not only anſwered, but exceeded his expectations; and in conſequence of his recommendation, his ſalary was augmented to twenty ſhillings a-week. His father alſo ſettled twenty pounds a-year upon him, and being now in his twenty-ſecond year, he ventured to enter on the matrimonial ſtate. The lady he married, whoſe name was Shore, had not the conſent of her father to this connexion; though he was afterward ſo far reconciled to it, as to give her ſome fortune.

In 1696, he brought upon the ſtage his firſt play, entituled, 'Love's laſt Shift, or the Fool in Faſhion.' He met with much difficulty in getting it introduced to the theatre: for as the players were little diſpoſed to acknowledge his merits as an actor, they were not more inclined to admit his pretenſions as an author. But Mr. Southern, the dramatic writer, having heard Cibber read his play, liked it ſo well, that he immediately recommended it to the patentees. In this play Cibber aſſigned to himſelf the part of *Sir Novelty Faſhion*, which was thought a a good portrait of the foppery then prevalent. But even Mr. Southern entertained great doubts about his capacity to do juſtice to that character; and, therefore, when Cibber was prompting the prologue at a rehearſal, Southern took him by the hand, and ſaid, 'Young man, I pronounce thy play a good one. I will

I will anſwer for its ſucceſs, if thou doſt not ſpoil it by thy own action.' He ſucceeded, however, ſo well, both in his play, and his performance of the character, that Lord Dorſet, then Lord Chamberlain, ſaid, 'It was the beſt *firſt* play that any author, in his memory had produced; and that for a young fellow to ſhow himſelf ſuch an actor, and ſuch a writer, in one day, was ſomething extraordinary.'

This ſucceſs did not prevent his continuing to meet with ſome diſcouragements from the patentees; nor was he promoted to any conſiderable caſt of parts till the following year, when Sir John Vanburgh did him a double honour; firſt, by borrowing the hint of his comedy for the writing of his Relapſe, by way of ſequel to it; and ſecondly, by fixing on him for the performance of his favourite character in it, that of *Lord Foppington*. He performed this part with ſo much ability, that it greatly increaſed his reputation. In 1697, he produced another comedy, intituled, 'Woman's Wit, or the Lady of Faſhion:' but this piece did not meet with much ſucceſs; and the author himſelf acknowledged its defects, and that it came out too ſoon after his firſt play, from his deſire of the profits which he expected from it, and for which his increaſing family made him the more ſolicitous. His next attempt was in tragedy, his Xerxes being performed in 1699, but with ſtill leſs ſucceſs than the piece which preceded it. The following year, his comedy of 'Love makes a Man, or the Fop's Fortune,' was performed at Drury Lane with great applauſe. This play continues ſtill to give equal pleaſure whenever it makes its appearance. The plot of it is taken partly from Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Cuſtom of the Country,' and partly from the 'Elder Brother,' of the ſame authors. There are numberleſs abſurdities, and even impoſſibilities in the conduct of the piece; yet the ſprightlineſs in the character of *Clodio*, the manly tenderneſs and openneſs of *Carlos*, and the entertaining teſtineſs of *Don Choleric*, form ſo pleaſing a mixture of comic humour, as would atone for even greater faults than are to be found in this drama. The ſame year he brought Shakeſpeare's King Richard the Third upon the ſtage, with alterations; but it was much mutilated by the Maſter of the Revels who then licenſed all pieces for the theatre.

In 1703, his comedy, entituled, 'She Would, and She would Not, or the Kind Impoſtor,' was acted with applauſe at Drury Lane. This is a very buſy, ſprightly, and entertaining comedy; but the plot of it is borrowed, either from Leonard's Counterfeits, or elſe from the novel of the Trepanner trepanned, on which that novel itſelf was built. The following year, he produced his moſt celebrated dramatic performance, 'The Careleſs Huſband,' which was applauded even by Mr. Pope. This comedy contains, perhaps, the moſt elegant dialogue, and the moſt perfect knowledge of perſons in real high life, that has yet appeared in any language. In 1706, he brought a tragedy upon the ſtage, entituled, 'Perolla and Iſadora;' and the following year two comedies, called, 'The Double Gallant, or the Sick Lady's Cure,', and the 'Lady's laſt Stake, or the Wife's Reſentment.' He appears at this time to have been conſidered by Mr. Rich the patentee, as an actor of conſequence, by his excepting him from the number of the performers whom he permitted Mr. Swiney to engage for his theatre in the Haymarket; though Cibber, on thinking himſelf not well uſed by Rich, paid no regard to that exception, but joined Swiney.

In the enſuing year, when his friend Col. Brett obtained a fourth ſhare in the patent, and the performers formed a coalition, and returned to Drury-lane, Cibber alſo conceded to the treaty, and returned with them. But, on the ſilencing of the patent in 1709, he, with Wilks, Dogget, and Mrs. Oldfield, went over again to Mr. Swiney. His comedy of 'The Rival Fools,' which was brought upon the ſtage this year, was very unſucceſsful, and expoſed him to ſome degree of ridicule. In 1711, he became united as joint patentee with Collier, Wilks, and Dogget, in the management of Drury Lane theatre. Col-

lier

lier farmed his ſhare to the others for 700l. *per annum*, which anſwered very well to the three managing actors, their ſhares being never leſs than 1000l. annually to each of them, till the end of Queen Anne's reign, when the licence was ſuperſeded. Cibber appears to have conducted himſelf as manager with great judgment, and with much ſkill in theatrical buſineſs; but he found conſiderable inconveniencies from the different tempers of Wilks and Dogget, who were both extremely untractable, though their diſpoſitions in other reſpects were very oppoſite.

At the acceſſion of George I. a new licence was granted to Cibber, Wilks, and Booth, in conjunction with Sir Richard Steele, who obtained it by his intereſt with the duke of Marlborough. In this connexion they were very happy for a conſiderable time, and Sir Richard attended to the management of the theatre, and to the promotion of its intereſts: but his neceſſities occaſioning him to borrow money of the other managers, they at length found it expedient to decline advancing any further ſums to him, till the account between them ſhould be ſettled. This offended Sir Richard ſo much, that he wholly abſented himſelf from their rehearſals, and gave himſelf no farther concern in the management of the theatre. The other managers then made themſelves an allowance of 1l. 13s. 4d. *per diem*, as a compenſation for their additional trouble in the management, in conſequence of Sir Richard's abſence. Matters continued in this ſtate for about three years, when Sir Richard was adviſed to conteſt, in the Court of Chancery, the allowance, which the other managers had aſſigned to themſelves for his abſence. When the affair came to a hearing, in 1726, the buſineſs of theatrical management was ſo little underſtood by the court, that Cibber was allowed to plead his cauſe himſelf before Sir Joſeph Jekyll, then maſter of the rolls. He ſtated the caſe with ſo much perſpicuity and judgment, that tho' he had two counſellors againſt him, each of whom afterwards attained to the dignity of lord chancellor, he obtained a deciſion of the court againſt Sir Richard Steele, by which the claims of Cibber and the other managers were confirmed.

It was ſeveral years before this determination, that Mr. Cibber brought upon the ſtage his comedy of 'The Nonjuror,' which was very ſucceſsful, having a run of eighteen nights; and it procured him a grant from George I. of two hundred pounds, on his preſenting the play to his Majeſty. It was thought ſo important a ſervice to the government, that the merit of it occaſioned him to be appointed Poet Laureat in the year 1730. The ſame year in which he was appointed Poet Laureat, he quitted the public buſineſs of the ſtage; and the following year diſpoſed of his ſhare in the patent. In 1740, he publiſhed, in 4to. 'An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian, and late Patentee of the Theatre Royal: with an hiſtorical View of the Stage during his own Time.' This work, which contains a very entertaining account of the principal dramatic performers of that period, was well received, and is ſtyled by Mr. Horace Walpole, (now Earl of Orford) 'Cibber's inimitable Treatiſe on the Stage.' He had, however, the misfortune to incur the diſpleaſure of Mr. Pope, by whom he was repeatedly ſatirized; and that celebrated poet, in the latter editions of the Dunciad, made Cibber the hero of his poem. Cibber defended himſelf by his 'Letter to Mr Pope, inquiring into the Motives that might induce him, in his ſatirical works, to be ſo frequently fond of Mr. Cibber's name.' This was publiſhed in 1742; and, in 1744, he publiſhed another letter to Mr. Pope, 'with an Expoſtulatory Addreſs to the Rev. Mr. William Warburton, Author of the new Preface, and Adviſer in the curious Improvements of the Dunciad.' Pope ſeems to have had but little reaſon for his animoſity againſt Cibber, and it is certain that he gained nothing by the conteſt: for Cibber ſometimes turned the laugh of the town againſt him, and gave Pope more uneaſineſs than he was willing to acknowledge. His making him the hero of the Dunciad has been cenſured by Mr. Wharton

as a 'peeviſh weakneſs;' and it is manifeſt, that whatever might be the faults of Cibber, he could with little reaſon be reproached with dullneſs.

Though Mr. Cibber had now retired from the public and regular buſineſs of the ſtage, he did occaſionally return to it at a few particular periods; performing it is ſaid, at no leſs a ſalary than fifty guineas a night. Mr. Davies informs us, that at the age of ſeventy, Cibber profeſſed himſelf the humble admirer of Mrs. Woffington. He thought himſelf happy to be her ciciſbo and inſtructor; and his great delight was to play Nykin, or Fondle-wife in the Old Bachelor, to her Cocky, or Letitia, in the ſame play. In 1745, when he was upward of ſeventy-four, he appeared in the character of Pandulph the Pope's legate, in his own tragedy, called 'Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John;' and notwithſtanding his advanced age, performed the part with great ſpirit and vigour. This tragedy was well received. In 1747, he publiſhed in 4to. 'The Character and Conduct of Cicero conſidered, from the Hiſtory of his Life by the Rev. Dr. Middleton: with occaſional Eſſays, and Obſervations upon the moſt memorable Facts and Perſons during that period.' This is a piece of little value; and indeed, Cibber was much better qualified to eſtimate the merits of his brother comedians, than to inveſtigate the character or conduct of Cicero. He died on the 12th of December 1769; his man-ſervant, whom he had talked with by his bed-ſide at ſix in the morning, apparently in good health, finding him dead at nine, lying on his pillow juſt as he had left him. He had entered, a few weeks before, into his eighty-ſeventh year. He left ſeveral children, of whom two, Theophilus and Charlotte, were very eccentric characters. He appears to have been a man of uncommon vivacity, great good humour, much benevolence, and a large ſhare of vanity; and it was the preponderance of the latter quality, and the liberties which he ſometimes took with others, though without any ill intentions, that occaſioned him to have no ſmall number of enemies, by whom he was attacked with more ſeverity than he deſerved. Their attacks, however, ſeem to have made very little impreſſion upon him; and he would acknowledge his own foibles with the utmoſt frankneſs. As an actor he has great merit, and appeared in very various characters; but his chief excellency lay in the walk of fops, and feeble old men in comedy; in the former of which he is ſuppoſed never to have been excelled. He appears to have poſſeſſed much judgment as a theatrical manager: his own pieces are in general of a moral tendency; and his comedies have a juſt claim to conſiderable applauſe. He collected and publiſhed the beſt of his dramatic pieces in two volumes, 4to. in his life-time; and they have ſince been more completely publiſhed in five volumes, 12mo. in 1760. Beſides the plays already enumerated, he publiſhed Venus and Adonis, a Maſque; Myrtillo, a Paſtoral Interlude: Caeſar in Egypt, a Tragedy; The Provoked Huſband, or a Journey to London, partly written by Sir John Vanburgh; The Rival Queens, with the Humours of Alexander the Great, a burleſque on Lee's Rival Queens: and Love in a Riddle, a Paſtoral. The writer of his life in the Biographia Dramatica ſays, 'I think the Engliſh ſtage as much obliged to Mr. Cibber, for a fund of rational entertainment, as to any dramatic writer this nation has produced, Shakeſpear only excepted; and one unanſwerable evidence has been borne to the ſatisfaction the public received from his plays, and ſuch an one as no author beſide himſelf can boaſt, viz. that although the number of his dramatic pieces is very extenſive, half of them at leaſt are now, and ſeem likely to continue, on the liſt of acting and favourite plays.' Mr. Victor alſo obſerves, that he enjoyed the reputation, 'for thirty years, of being the greateſt actor for that time in his caſt:' and that 'the ſtage is beholden to Mr. Cibber for more good comedies than to any one author'; which will perpetuate his name as long as the Engliſh language exiſts.

ADVOCATES LIBRARY AT EDINBURGH.

THE year 1682 may be conſidered as the epoch of the eſtabliſhment of the Advocates Library. Sir George M'Kenzie of Roſehaugh, who was born in 1636, and died in 1691, after riſing to the head of his profeſſion, as a lawyer, and to eminence in literature as a ſcholar, is entitled to the honour of founding that uſeful collection of law, hiſtory, and ſcience. He it was who projected this library; it was he who, at the foundation of it, pronounced an inaugural oration, diſplaying its advantages, and ſuggeſting its improvement; it was he, who ſhewed an example to others, by making it ſeveral donations. Like other eſtabliſhments, its commencement was inconſiderable; its funds were uncertain; and its progreſs in utility was ſlow. But, frequent contributions augmented its numerous volumes, both printed, and manuſcript; and a ſettled fund for the uſes of the library was at length eſtabliſhed. As every advocate, on his admiſſion to the honours and profits of the profeſſion, was obliged to pay a certain ſum, the Facaulty of Advocates appropriated a part of this *admiſſion-money* to the augmentation of their books. The Advocates Library, was firſt kept in Mill's Square: and the librarian, at this æra, was Mr. Stevenſon.

It was at the end of twenty years, from its firſt foundation, that Ruddiman became formally connected with the Advocates Library, at the age of twenty-eight. On May 2, 1702, he made his firſt entry, as aſſiſtant librarian. On the 22d and 23d of that month, the library was removed from Mill's Square to the under Parliament Houſe, where it ſtill unhappily remains. Mr. Stevenſon died, on the 22d of July 1702; and Mr. John Spottiſwoode, who is ſtill remembered for his valuable publications, and perſonal worth, was appointed the overſeer, till January 1703.

Life of Mr. Tho. Ruddiman.

ACCOUNT OF CORSICA.

'CORSICA is a moſt agreeable and delightful iſland. It had from the ancients the name of *Caliſta*, on account of its beauty. It is charmingly ſituated in the Mediterranean. Its air is freſh and healthful. It is remarkably well furniſhed with good harbours, and is of eaſy acceſs, and therefore muſt be of great conſequence to any of the maritime powers of Europe.

'The interior parts of the iſland are mountainous, but interſperſed with fruitful vallies. Corſica is extremely well watered. There are many mineral ſprings, both of the hot and cold kind, which the inhabitants find very efficacious for the cure of moſt diſtempers. Their rivers contain great plenty of trout and eel; but its rich treaſure for fiſh is its ſea, which has the greateſt variety, particularly ſturgeon, and remarkably large beds of oyſters. In the Corſican ſea there are alſo great quantities of coral of the three kinds, white, red, and black.

'Corſica has as great variety of animals as moſt countries. The horſes are lively and very hardy. The aſſes and mules are ſtrong and wonderfully agile. The black cattle are large. They have a vaſt number of goats. Sheep alſo are plentiful, and have fine feeding. Their mutton is as good and juicy as one could deſire.

'The foreſts of the iſland abound in deer, and with a very curious animal called the Muffoli. The wild boar is alſo plentiful, for the hunting of which they have a race of dogs particularly excellent.—There are hares but no rabbits. There is alſo a variety of birds, and plenty of game, as partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, and water-fowl. There is no poiſonous animal in the iſland.

'Trees grow remarkably well, and there is almoſt every ſort of foreſt trees. There is timber ſufficient to maintain a very large fleet; and the pomegranate, indian fig and aloes, are in great perfection.

'The Corſican mountains are covered with the ſtraw-berry tree; and indeed, the iſland is very like the country which Virgil deſcribes as the ſeat of rural felicity. The mulberry grows well here; the different kinds of grain are wheat, barley, rye, and millet, all which grow extremely well in ſeveral parts of the country. There is a vaſt quantity of honey produced; when ſubject to the Romans, a tribute was impoſed upon it of no leſs than 200,000 pounds of wax yearly.'

Mr. Boſwell's account of Corſica.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Sketch of a Tour on the Continent, during the year 1786. By James E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S. 3 vols. 8vo.

THAT our readers may form an opinion of this work, we preſent them with the following extracts:

CHARACTER OF ROUSSEAU.

'I HAVE found his character improve on a near examination. Every one who knew him ſpeaks of him with the moſt affectionate eſteem, as the moſt friendly, unaffected, and modeſt of men, and the moſt unaſſuming in converſation. Enthuſiaſtically fond of the ſtudy of nature, and of Linnæus, as the beſt interpreter of her works, he was always warmly attached to thoſe who agreed with him in this taſte. The amiable and accompliſhed lady, to whom his letters on botany were addreſſed, concurs in this account, and holds his memory in the higheſt veneration. I have ventured to aſk her opinion upon ſome unaccountable actions in his life, and eſpecially about thoſe miſanthropic horrors and ſuſpicions which embittered his latter days. She ſeemed to think the laſt not fully groundleſs; but ſtill, for the moſt part, to be attributed to a ſomething not quite right in his mind, for which he was to be pitied, not cenſured. Her charming daughter ſhewed me a collection of dried plants, made and preſented to her by Rouſſeau, neatly paſted on ſmall writing paper, and accompanied with their Linnæan names and other particulars. Botany ſeems to have been his moſt favourite amuſement in the latter part of his life; and his feelings with reſpect to this purſuit, are expreſſed with that energy and grace ſo peculiarly his own, in his letter to Linnæus, publiſhed in the *Journal de Paris*; the original of which I preſerve as an ineſtimable relick.

'I need offer no apology to the candid and well-informed reader for this minuteneſs of anecdote concerning ſo celebrated a character. Thoſe who have only partial notions of Rouſſeau, may perhaps wonder to hear that his memory is cherished by any well-diſpoſed minds. To ſuch I beg leave to obſerve, that I hold in a very ſubordinate light that beauty of ſtyle and language, thoſe golden paſſages, which will ever immortalize his writings; and a faint reſemblance of which is the only merit of ſome of his enemies. I reſpect him as a writer eminently favourable on the whole to the intereſts of humanity, reaſon, and religion. Wherever he goes counter to any of theſe, I as freely diſſent from him; but do not on that account throw all his works into the fire. As the beſt and moſt religious people of my acquaintance are among his warmeſt admirers, I may perhaps be biaſſed in my judgment; but it is certainly more amiable to be fruſted by the fair parts of a character, than to make its imperfections a pretence for not admiring or profiting by its beauties. Nor can any defects or inconſiſtencies in the private character of Rouſſeau, depreciate the refined, moral, and religious principles with which his works abound. Truth is truth wherever it comes from. No imperfections of humanity can diſcredit a noble cauſe; and it would be madneſs to reject Chriſtianity, for inſtance, either becauſe Peter denied Chriſt, or Judas betrayed him. It will be hard to meet with a more edifying or more conſolatory lecture on religion than the death-bed of Julia. Her character is evidently intended as a model in this reſpect. By that then we ſhould judge of its author, and not by fretful doubts and petulant expreſſions, the ſad fruits of unjuſt perſecution, and of good intentions miſconſtrued. Nor would it be difficult to produce, from the works of Rouſſeau, a vaſt majority of paſſages directly in ſupport of Chriſtianity itſelf, compared with what are ſuppoſed to be hoſtile to it. It is notorious that he incurred the ridicule of Voltaire, for exalting the character and death of Jeſus above that of Socrates. 'But he was inſidious, and he diſbelieved miracles,' ſay his opponents. If he believed Chriſtianity without the aſſiſtance of miracles to ſupport his faith, is it a proof of his infidility? If he was inſidious, that is his own concern. I have nothing to do with hidden meanings or myſtical explanations of any book certainly

certainly not of the writings of ſo ingenuous and perſpicuous an author as Rouſſeau. Unfortunately for him, the whole tenor of thoſe writings has been too hoſtile to the prevailing opinions, or at leaſt to the darling intereſts of thoſe in authority among whom he lived; for Scribes and Phariſees are never wanting to depreſs every attempt at improving or inſtructing the world, and the greateſt herſy and moſt unpardonable offence is always that of being in the right. For this cauſe, having had the honour of feeling the vengeance of all ranks of tyrants and bigots, from a king or biſhop of France to a paltry magiſtrate of Berne, or a Swiſs paſtor, he was obliged to take refuge in England. Here he was received with open arms, being juſtly conſidered as the martyr of that ſpirit of inveſtigation and liberty which is the baſis of our conſtitution, and on which alone our reformed religion depends. He was careſſed and entertained by the beſt and moſt accompliſhed people, and experienced in a particular manner the bounty of our preſent amiable Sovereign. One cannot but lament, that one of the moſt eminent, and I believe virtuous, public characters of that day, ſhould of late have vainly enough attempted to compliment the ſame ſovereign, by telling him he came to the crown in contempt of his people, ſhould have held up a Meſſalina for public veneration, and become the calumniator of Rouſſeau?

'It is, indeed, true, that a certain morbid degree of ſenſibility and delicacy, added to the inequalities of a temper broken down by perſecution and ill health, made Rouſſeau often receive apparently well-meant attentions with a very bad grace. Yet, from moſt of the complaints of this kind which I have heard from the parties immediately concerned, I very much ſuſpect he was not unfrequently in the right. But, ſuppoſing him to have been to blame in all theſe inſtances, they occurred poſterior to his moſt celebrated publications. Was it not very unjuſt, therefore, for thoſe who had patronized and extolled him for thoſe publications, to vent their animoſity againſt *them* for any thing in *his* conduct afterward?

'Far be it from me, however, to attempt a full juſtification of his writings. I only contend for the generally good intention of their author. The works themſelves muſt be judged by impartial poſterity. I merely offer my own ſentiments; but I offer them freely, ſcorning to diſguiſe my opinion, either becauſe infidels have preſſed Rouſſeau into their ſervice, or becauſe the uncandid and the diſhoneſt have traduced him falſely, not daring to declare the real cauſe of their averſion—his virtuous ſincerity.'

WIDOW OF J. J. ROUSSEAU.

'From Ermenonville we went to Pleſſis de Belle Vue, a village at about two miles diſtance in the way to Paris, in order to pay a viſit to the widow of of Jean Jacques, his celebrated Thereſa. We had doubts about viſiting her, fearing leſt we might ſee ſomething about her to leſſen our veneration for her huſband. The event, however, was far otherwiſe.

'We found her in a neat cottage, in a linen dreſs, like that of her neighbours, and ſhe wore a ſmall gold croſs on her breaſt. Her perſon appeared rather low, not much reſembling her portrait in the French print of her huſband's laſt moments. Her countenance was ſenſible and ſtriking; her manners thoſe of a gentlewoman, and which expreſſed a mind ſcarcely unworthy to be the companion of Rouſſeau. She is accuſtomed to ſee viſitors of curioſity, and her reception of us was polite and eaſy. She received our expreſſions of eſteem for her huſband in the moſt becoming and engaging manner, and anſwered with great readineſs ſuch inquiries as we thought proper to make.—From her I learned the following particulars:

'The character of Julia, after the marriage, was drawn from Madame Boyce-de-la-Tour of Lyons, an intimate friend of Rouſſeau and herſelf, to whom they generally made a long viſit every year, and who is ſtill living. But the ſtory of the Nouvelle Heloiſe has nothing to do with this lady's hiſtory. How far that was founded in truth, and who were the characters, were ſecrets in the breaſt of its author. Neither did any of the ſcenes deſcribed in that celebrated novel

paſs

paſs at Ermenonville, as ſome have reported. The Confeſſions, Mrs. Rouſſeau aſſured me, were all written by her huſband, and publiſhed by her after his death. She entruſted the manuſcript to the Marquis de Girardin, who expunged ſome private anecdotes, and ſome names of people ſtill living, not entirely with her approbation, as ſhe would have publiſhed it juſt as it was left by the author. Surely the warmeſt admirer of Rouſſeau muſt regret that this work was ever publiſhed at all; for what can be the effect of an exhibition of every failing, every wayward thought, of a character, in many reſpects, eminently virtuous; except that the bad may from thence take occaſion to decry all virtue as mere outward ſhow, and even thoſe who are leſs abandoned may lull their conſciences with the ſoothing reflection that they are, perhaps, as good as the reſt of the world. Nothing, probably, can have done much more harm to the cauſe of religion for inſtance, than the minute diſplay that has been made of the abject ſuperſtition and miſerable deſpondency of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, one of the beſt meaning, but moſt prejudiced of men; who ſeems to have thought a perſon could have no religion at all, who 'was not of the church of Rome, or was not of the church of England.' If ſuch ſentiments were the genuine fruits of religion, they would go farther than all the boaſted efforts of wits and ſceptics againſt the ſuperintendance of a beneficent Providence. Yet this good man has been injudiciouſly held up as a model of piety; and thus the world are made to believe, that all who pretend to any devotion, are as contracted and uncomfortable in their notions as he was in his. Some late writers have introduced the ſame kind of fourneſs into politics, to the great injury of their cauſe.

'Mrs. Rouſſeau ſhewed us a plaſter buſt of her huſband, caſt from his face a few hours after his death, and which, ſhe thinks, gives a perfect idea of him. This is, by far, the moſt pleaſing portrait of Rouſſeau I ever ſaw. The ſenſibility, and yet tranquillity of the countenance is charming; and the mouth, one of the moſt expreſſive I ever ſaw. I ſhould think it as difficult to draw as that famous ſtatue ſo admired by Michael Angelo, the muſcles of which, when accurately ſtudied ſeem in motion.

'We were told at Ermenonville, that the widow of Rouſſeau has a penſion of fifty pounds a-year from the king of Great Britain; an anecdote I have not heard confirmed, and for the truth of which I cannot vouch. She appears to have been younger than her huſband, and and ſeems likely ſtill to live many years. We learned, on our return to Paris, that her notions of delicacy not being always ſo romantic as his, they were once very near parting, for a cauſe of diſpute not the moſt uſual between man and wife. It is well known this celebrated man had always a violent averſion to receiving preſents, except from very ſelect friends, even when in the greateſt want; and this conduct occaſioned him to be reckoned a madman by the bulk of mankind, at the ſame time that it raiſed him up a great number of moſt inveterate enemies, among thoſe who believed him perfectly in his ſenſes. His wife, leſs ſcrupulous, thought there was no harm in receiving a morſel of bread from any body, when they were both juſt ſtarving; and, leſt her huſband's feelings ſhould ſuffer, ſhe did not let him know from whence their ſupport came. Unluckily, however, for both, he diſcovered the deception, and conſidered it as a dreadful conſpiracy againſt his honour.'

Upon men and manners Dr. S. makes many ſhrewd and lively, but at the ſame time liberal and candid obſervations. One of the moſt characteriſtic features of his work is, that philoſophical moderation, which is the reſult of natural gentleneſs of temper, with enlarged views of ſcience, and a free intercourſe with men of different countries and profeſſions. At the ſame time that he condemns, without reſerve, prieſtcraft, hypocriſy, tyranny, and impoſitions of all kinds, in whatever church or ſect they are found, he diſcriminates between individuals and bodies of men—between the iniquities and abſurdities of old ſyſtems, and the real prin-

principles and characters of their modern professors. When he censures, it is always with candour, and often with delicate humour and easy pleasantry. As to the style of the work, it is such as best suits the journal form in which the author relates his tour; easy, without negligence; and lively, without affectation.

Medical Enquiries and Observations. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, vol. 2. 1793.

THIS volume consists of various articles interesting to the Philologist as well as to the Physician.

ART. II. Is an Inquiry into the Effects of Spiritous Liquors upon the Human Body, and their Influence upon the Happiness of Society. The author begins this useful inquiry by an explanation of what is to be understood by spiritous liquors. They are such as are procured by 'distillation from fermented juices or substances of any kind.' They were formerly only employed in medicine, but now constitute a principal part of the drinks of different countries. Since their introduction, it has been observed by physicians, that several new diseases have appeared, as well as new symptons in old ones. The first operation of spirits is stimulant. They accelerate the circulation of the blood, and produce a degree of heat in the body. 'Soon afterwards they become what is called sedative.' The author ought probably to have said, that after the cessation of the excessive excitement which they give to the system, a state of debility or weakness takes place. The effects of spiritous liquors on the human frame are various; in strong constitutions accustomed to hard labour, they are generally slow in their appearance. The diseases which proceed from the use of spirits, and which Dr. Rush particularly notices are, 1. *A sickness at the stomach and vomiting* in the morning. 2. *An universal dropsy.* 3. *Obstruction of the liver.* 4. *Diabetes.* 5. *Pains in the limbs.* 6. *Hoarseness and cough.* 7. *Epilepsy* 8. *Madness.* 9. *Palsy.* 10. *Apoplexy.*

'The danger to life from the diseases which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often said, that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction—but spirits operate at all times and seasons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human species, *viz.* to men; but spirits act too often upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex; and lastly, war destroys only those persons who allow the use of arms to be lawful, whereas spirits insinuate their fatal effects among people, whose principles are opposed to the effusion of human blood.

'The mind suffers considerably also by the effects of strong liquors. They are first evident in the temper, which becomes peevish and quarrelsome; and such persons as these afterwards by degrees lose the *moral* sense entirely. In hard drinkers the *understanding* is likewise often deranged and impaired. The pernicious effects of spirits on *property* are ably pointed out, after which the author passes to the enumeration of the general causes, that produce an intemperate use of spiritous liquors, and to oppose some of the prejudices in favour of their being employed. The only cases where spiritous liquors were necessary, in the author's opinion, are 'where the body has been exhausted by any causes, and faintness, or a stoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced;' and where 'the body has been long exposed to wet and cold weather.' Dr. R. next considers the drinks necessary to supply the place of spiritous liquors. They are very numerous, and seem well calculated to fulfil the intention of the author, whose observations are in general useful and important.

'If the facts that have been stated, have produced, in any of my readers who have suffered from the use of spiritous liquors, a resolution to abstain from them hereafter, I must beg leave to inform them that they must leave them off *suddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking spirits. He must not only avoid tasting, but even smelling them,

them, until long habits of abſtinence have ſubdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconvenience from ſudden loſs of their ſtimulus upon his ſtomach, he ſhould drink plenty of camomile, or of any other bitter tea, or a few glaſſes of ſound old wine every day. I have great pleaſure in adding, that I have ſeen a number of people who have been *effectually* reſtored to health—to character—and uſefulneſs to their families and to ſociety, by following this advice.'

The preſent inquiries, although they may probably, in *ſome* reſpects, be conſidered as viſionary, on the whole will be found to contain a pretty large proportion of important information, much ingenious reaſoning, and ſome curious and intereſting facts. They clearly prove Dr. R. to have thought deeply on other ſubjects than thoſe immediately connected with his profeſſion.

The Progreſs of the Chriſtian Religion, a Sermon, preached before the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge. By Tho. Hardy, D. D. one of the Miniſters of the city, and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

FROM this very excellent and inſtructive ſermon, we ſhall ſelect a paſſage deſcriptive of the conſequences of ſuperſtition.

'MANY ſpeculative and ſagacious men (the Doctor obſerves) have been miſled in ſuppoſing that ſuperſtition is neceſſary in human life: That ſimple and rational religion cannot attract and fix the bulk of mankind: That either pageantry or myſticiſm, or both, muſt be employed to keep religion afloat: and, That the people muſt in ſome degree be deceived for their good.'

After deſcribing the effects of ſuperſtition, he ſays, 'True religion, on the contrary, poſſeſſes a ſtrength which is effective and durable. It is principle, it is ſentiment, it is explicit, and perſonal conviction. Againſt it ridicule has no point; in its preſence ſophiſtry is ſilent, and to its worth philoſophy bears witneſs.

'The queſtion now for the Chriſtian nation to conſider, is, whether infidelity which the intolerance of the Popiſh ſyſtem has foſtered, or genuine Chriſtianity which is nurſed by religious freedom, is to become the conqueror of ſuperſtition and to reign in its ſtead? The danger in the caſe is, that infidelity may become ſucceſsful, or may ſhare too widely in the conqueſt. This is an event on which philoſophy had not reckoned, and of which men were not aware, until of late that it has been exhibited with its moſt dreadful conſequences. At the Reformation, when the Catholic ſuperſtition received its firſt great ſhock, this danger was happily avoided: The Reformers were men of piety and of ſound views: and while they, day by day, threw off from the Chriſtian church large portions of the rubbiſh which had been accumulating for ages, they became ſtill the more attached to the original fabric, and the more ſenſible of its dignity and perfection.

'If, in any caſe, matters ſhould be conducted on oppoſite principles, if the tranſition ſhould be made from ſuperſtition to infidelity, the event muſt be deplorable; civil ſociety muſt be torn in pieces: for even humanity would be gone, and without a ſubſtitute.

'To illuſtrate this point, let it be conſidered that ſuperſtition itſelf is an awkward ſubſtitution of certain trifling things, inſtead of moral virtue; and of principles fierce and overbearing, inſtead of a reaſonable faith: that it abounds with obligations ſuch as they are; that it holds mankind quiet through fear; but has no humanity in its ſyſtem, and has a tendency to repreſs generoſity and mercy in the ſpirits of men. When, therefore, ſuperſtition has done its work, in fixing a national character, and has rendered the tempers of men ſurly, ferocious, or ſanguinary; if infidelity ſhall then come forward, and without correcting the evil, ſhall cut aſunder all the remaining bonds and checks of obligation, and ſet ſociety adrift in this ſtate of its deſolation, all is loſt: the people to whom this happens are in moral ruin. Superſtition has firſt deſtroy-

deſtroyed humanity, and when itſelf is deſtroyed, not by principle, but by want of principle, there remains not even a feeling which can ſtay the hand of violence or mitigate the lot of mankind. A great neighbouring nation has experienced this cataſtrophe; it is the firſt inſtance in the hiſtory of mankind, and it has been incurred by the blind policy which induced its rulers to reſiſt the progreſs of the Reformation, and to cruſh, by a long ſeries of oppreſſion, thoſe Huguenots, who, by reaſoning and good ſenſe alone, would have ſupplanted the ſuperſtition by degrees, and gained over the people to a purer faith and better principles. But the Catholic religion, the great engine which operated deſtruction on the moral character of the people, was ſupported excluſively by the ſecular power, and the neceſſary conſequence was, that its fall was delayed for a time, only that it might become more dreadful. The philoſophers, confounding Chriſtianity with its corruptions, drew their premiſes from the latter to diſcredit both. The French people, not knowing what religion in its ſimplicity was, felt the force of the arguments which expoſed the national ſuperſtition, and were convinced that its principles were abſurd, its ſervice trifling, and its arrangements prieſtcraft. They thought that this was religion which had been refuted, and they threw the whole away. It was then that God Almighty was renounced in the National Aſſembly, that civil blood ſtreamed without remorſe, and that the poignard became the law of the people. The judicial principle of Providence enters into the connection of cauſe and effect in the fate of nations. The maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, were deeds of enormous ſacrilege; they are in the book of remembrance, and in the ſeries of cauſation; they cruſhed the regenerating influence of ſpiritual freedom, they added ferocity to the national character, and taught the people the leſſons of murder and extermination, as the treatment of the weaker party: and dreadful has the application been. The heavens ſtill lower over the ſcene; the end is not yet. To a thinking Chriſtian there remains only this conſolation, that all things ſhall work together for good; that the over-ruling providence of God makes the wrath of man to praiſe him; and that in his own unſearchable ways he will accompliſh his preparations for the reign of virtue in the ages of peace.'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(London Publications deferred for want of room.)

EDINBURGH.

The Compleat Cow-doctor; or, Farmer's Companion. Treating of the moſt common diſorders of Black Cattle, their cauſes, ſymptoms, and cures. By Joſhua Rowlin, of Hollins, pariſh of Lamplugh, Cumberland. To which are prefixed, the Natural Hiſtory of that Animal, from the moſt eminent Natural Hiſtorians—a Diſquiſition on Rumination and Digeſtion—on the Circulation of Animal Fluids; from Dr. Munro, Fourcroy, and others, 4s. ſtitched. *Hill.*

Sermons. By Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the Univerſity of Edinburgh; Vol. IV. *Creech.*

National Depravity the cauſe of National Calamities, a Sermon, preached on Thurſday Feb. 27, 1794, being the day appointed by his Majeſty for a General Faſt. By Alexander Carlyle, D. D. F. R. S. Edin. Miniſter at Inveresk, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, 6d. *Ogle.*

The Reverence due to the Inſtitutions of Nature and Providence, a Sermon, preached by the Rev. Patrick Graham, A. M. Miniſter of Aberfoyle, 6d. *Hill.*

A Sermon, preached at Crawford. By the Rev. Mr. James M'Conochie, Miniſter of that Pariſh, February 27, 1794, being the day appointed for a General Faſt, 1s. *Dickſon.*

The Meaſures of Divine Providence towards Men and Nations ſuitable to their behaviour, illuſtrated and applied to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh and French Nations: in Two Sermons, preached at Stevenſton, on the National Faſt, Feb. 27. 1794. By James Woodrow, D. D. 1s. 6d. *Creech.*

Lukewarmneſs in Religion a Source of Faction in the State, a Sermon, preached in the Epiſcopal Chapel, Stirling, on Thurſday Feb. 27, 1794, being the day appointed by his Majeſty for a Public Faſt and Humiliation. By George Gleig, A. M. 6d. *Creech.*

Obſervations upon certain Enactments of our preſent Corn Laws; likewiſe upon Britiſh Corn exported on bounty. By Hugh Bell, Brewer, Edinburgh, d. *Bell and Bradfute*

POETRY.

POETRY.

FOR A BOWER IN A FLOWER GARDEN.

Can Pleaſure lure, can Eaſe invite,
Has Solitude got charms for thee?
Can Nature's gayeſt garb delight,
Or verdant lawn or tow'ring tree?

Here ſtop thy walk, theſe all are mine:
Here kindly deign one moment's ſtay:
Here in ſoft indolence incline,
And loſt one tedious hour away.

Do anxious cares corrode thy breaſt?
Dwells there foul Melancholy's gloom?
Does dark Deſpair devour thy reſt,
Or Miſery point thee to the tomb?

Here ſweet Tranquillity reſides.
Look round, theſe pleaſing ſcenes ſurvey:
Diſtempered ſouls each beauty chides,
Here all is ſmiling, all is gay.

Does Contemplation, heaven-born maid,
With generous ardour fire thy breaſt?
Her ſmiles oft grace this peaceful ſhade,
Oft here ſhe kindly deigns to reſt.

O'er fiction's ſweet, yet poiſoning page
Let Pleaſure's ſons their hours employ;
Exchange each ſoul-exalting ſage
For gleams of ſuperficial joy.

Far nobler thoughts ſhould fill this bower.
Why's all this gay profuſion given;
Whence ſprings each leaf, whence blooms each flower?
Yon ſtructure points thee up to Heaven.

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

BY MRS ROBINSON.

Beneath a ſpreading willow,
A frantic maiden mourn'd,
The moſſy bank her pillow,
With drooping flowers adorn'd.
The ſtream was gently flowing,
Beneath her downcaſt eyes;
The breezes ſoftly blowing
Were mingled with her ſighs.

My love, ſaid ſhe, lies dreaming
Beneath yon foamy deep;
Where lonely ſea birds ſcreaming,
With reſtleſs pinions ſweep.
Ah! where is now the laurel
That bound his golden hair;
He wears a crown of coral,
Of pearls and jewels rare.

A Syren nymph adores him,
She ſings him to repoſe;
While weeping love implores him
To ſhun impending woes.
I ſee him wak'd, reclining
Upon his ſilver bed;
A wreath of ſea weeds twining,
To deck her beauteous head,
Her em'rald treſſes flowing,
Illume the cryſtal flood;
Reſplendent rays beſtowing
From many a brilliant ſtud.
Her eyes like ſapphires beaming,
Her white robes float around,
Her breaſt with rapture teeming,
With bands of rubies bound.

Ah! now he beckons ſmiling,
Enamour'd of her charms;
Her ſyren voice beguiling,
Allures him to her arms.
Upon the green wave gliding,
To Neptune's ſparry cell;
Each ruffling breeze deriding,
The Tritons bear her ſhell.

Then fare thee well falſe Rover,
'Tis now too late to ſave;
My grief will ſoon be over:
She plung'd amidſt the wave.
Still Echo chaunts her ditty,
The ſtream its murm'ring keeps;
The willow bow'd in pity,
Adorns her grave and weeps.

PHAETON JUNIOR,

OR,

THE GIG DEMOLISHED.

Ye heroes of the upper form
Who long for whip and reins,
Come liſten to a diſmal tale,
Set forth in diſmal ſtrains.

Young *Jehu* was a lad of fame,
As all the ſchool could tell;
At cricket, taw, and priſon-bars,
He bore away the bell.

Now welcome Whitſuntide was come,
And boys with merry hearts,
Were gone to viſit dear mamma,
And eat her pies and tarts.

As ſoon as Jehu ſaw his ſire,
A boon, a boon! he cried;
O, if I am your darling boy,
Let me not be denied.

My darling boy indeed thou art,
The father wiſe replied;
So name the boon; I promiſe thee
It ſhall not be denied.

Then give me, Sir, your long-laſh'd whip,
And give your gig and pair,
To drive alone to yonder town,
And flouriſh through the fair.

The father ſhook his head, My ſon,
You know not what you aſk;
To drive a gig in crowded ſtreets
Is no ſuch eaſy taſk.

Then think, dear boy, of ſomething elſe
That's better worth your wiſhing;
A bow and quiver, bats and balls,
A rod and lines for fiſhing.

But nothing could young Jehu pleaſe
Except a touch at driving;
'Twas all in vain, his father found,
To ſpend his breath in ſtriving.

At leaſt attend, raſh boy! he cried,
And follow good advice,
Or in a ditch both gig and you
Will tumble in a trice.

Spare, ſpare the whip, hold hard the reins,
The ſteads go faſt enough;
Keep in the middle beaten track,
Nor croſs the ruts ſo rough:

And when within the town you come,
Be ſure with ſpecial care
Drive clear of ſign-poſts, booths, and ſtalls,
And monſters of the fair.

The youth ſcarce heard his father out,
But roar'd, BRING OUT THE WHISKY:
With joy he view'd the rolling wheels
And prancing ponies friſky.

He ſeiz'd the reins, and up he ſprung,
And wav'd the whiſtling laſh;
Take care, take care! his father cried;
But off he went flap-daſh.

Who's this light ſpark? the horſes thought,
We'll try your ſtrength, young maſter!
So o'er the rugged turnpike road,
Still faſter ran and faſter.

Young Jehu tott'ring in his ſeat,
Now wiſh'd to pull them in;
But pulling from ſo young a hand
They valu'd not a pin.

A drove of grunting pigs before
Fill'd up the narrow way;
Daſh thro' the midſt the horſes drove,
And made a rueful day:

For ſome were trampled under foot,
Some cruſh'd beneath the wheel;
Lord! how the drivers curs'd and ſwore,
And how the pigs did ſqueal!

A farmer's wife on old blind Ball,
Went ſlowly on the road,
With butter, eggs, and cheeſe and cream,
In two large panniers ſtow'd.

Ere Ball could ſtride the rut, amain
The gig came thund'ring on,
Cruſh went the pannier, and the dame
And Ball lay overthrown.

Now thro' the town the mettled pair
Ran rattling o'er the ſtones;
They drove the crowd from ſide to ſide,
And ſhook poor Jehu's bones.

When lo! directly in their courſe
A monſtrous form appear'd;
A ſhaggy bear that ſtalk'd and roar'd,
On hinder legs uprear'd.

Sideways they ſtarted at the ſight,
And whiſk'd the gig half-round,
Then croſs the crowded market-place
They flew with furious bound.

Firſt o'er a heap of crockery ware
The rapid car they whirl'd;
And jugs, and mugs, and pots, and pans,
In fragments wide were hurl'd.

A booth ſtood near with tempting cakes
And grocery richly fraught;
All Birmingham on t'other ſide
The dazzled optics caught.

With active ſpring the nimble ſteads
Ruſh'd thro' the paſs between,
And ſcarcely touch'd; the car behind
Got thro' not quite ſo clean.

For while one wheel one ſtall engag'd,
Its fellow took the other:
Dire was the claſh; down fell the booths,
And made a dreadful pother.

Nuts, oranges, and gingerbread,
And figs here roll'd around;
And ſciſſars, knives, and thimbles there
Beſtrew'd the glitt'ring ground.

The fall of boards, the ſhouts and cries
Urg'd on the horſes faſter;
And as they flew, at every ſtep
They caus'd ſome new diſaſter.

Here lay o'erturn'd in woeful plight
A pedlar and his pack
There, in a ſhowman's broken box,
All London went to wrack.

But now the fates decreed to ſtop
The ruin of the day,
And make the gig and driver too
A heavy reckoning pay.

A ditch there lay both broad and deep,
Where ſtreams as black as Styx
From every quarter of the town
Their muddy currents mix.

Down to its brink in heedleſs haſte,
The frantic horſes flew,
And in the midſt, with ſudden jerk,
Their burthen overthrew.

Here lay a wheel, the axle there,
The body ſtill remain'd;
Till ſever'd limb from limb, the car
Nor name nor ſhape retain'd.

But Jehu muſt not be forgot,
Left floundering in the flood,
With cloathes all drench'd and mouth and eyes
Beplaſter'd o'er with mud.

In piteous caſe he waded thro'
And gain'd the ſlippery ſide,
Where grinning crowds were gather'd round
To mock his fallen pride.

They led him to a neighb'ring pump
To clear his diſmal face,
Whence cold and heartleſs home he ſlunk,
Involv'd in ſore diſgrace

And many a bill for damage done
His father had to pay.
Take warning, youthful drivers all!
From Jehu's firſt eſſay.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

March 3. Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, made the following report, 'At the moment when the campaign is on the point of being opened, the intriguers forget nothing to delay our ſucceſſes. They endeavour to inſpire us with fear reſpecting proviſions; to excite a commotion at Paris, by ſpreading a falſe terror reſpecting the ſupplying this commonalty with proviſions; they impeach the manufacturing of arms, in fomenting troubles in the three principal working places of Luxembourg, Unité, and Indiviſibilité. If the National Convention wiſhes to accelerate the works of our harbours, the malevolent, under falſe pretences of ſuſpicion, and counter-revolution, ſtep to and fro the adminiſtrators of the marine; attempts are made to break off our commercial intercourſe, by deceiving the revolutionary committees reſpecting the acknowledged agents of the foreign Powers; the agent of Malta, and the agent of Geneva, have been thrown into priſon. It is from the top of this tribune that you ſpeak to all Europe: give to the coaleſced deſpots a freſh proof of the reſpect which you have for the law of nations, which they have themſelves ſo often violated. I propoſe to you the following plan of a decree: "The National Convention forbids every conſtituted authority to attempt, in any manner whatever, the perſons of the agents acknowledged by the foreign powers. The complaints which might be urged againſt them ſhall be brought before the committee of public welfare, which is alone competent to redreſs them." The Convention adopted this project, and referred to the committee of public welfare a motion of Danton, tending to have added to this decree a penal article.

Barrere, the operations of the army do not yet furniſh any great events. Every thing there is in that terrible calm which precedes a ſtorm. However, ſome of our advanced poſts have gained an advantage over the ſatellites of the tyrants.

4. Barrere propoſed, that from the 10th inſt. and during the war, every ſhoemaker ſhall be obliged, under a ſevere penalty, to furniſh every day two pair of ſhoes for the defenders of the republic, who, during the winter, had ſaved 50,000 pair of ſhoes by going barefoot.

The popular ſociety of Peronne made a gift of 1150 pair of ſhoes.

5. A numerous deputation from the ſection of Marat entered the hall, with drums beating, bringing with them large lumps of ſaltpetre on platters. Being come to the bar, Monmoro ſaid, that it was an offering from the ſection to the nation. After expreſſing very ardent wiſhes for the welfare of the republic, and the overthrow of tyrants, he obſerved, that the ſection of Marat poſſeſſed a ſaltpetre kind of morality, the ſource of which was inexhauſtible, and whoſe expreſſions had very frequently ſerved the cauſe of liberty and equality. This remark was very loudly applauded, and the addreſs was ordered to be inſerted in the minutes.

A band of refugee Liegois being admitted to the bar, pronounced a very energetic diſcourſe, praying for long life to the republic. They expreſſed their great regret at being forced to quit their country, which had only been free for a very ſhort period. The deputation offered the flag under which they had firſt rallied.

On the motion of Goſſuin, the flag was ſuſpended in the Hall, and the Preſident required to give them the fraternal embrace.

6. The following proclamation of Turreau, general of the weſtern army, was read, dated Nantes. 'Citizens, the time of deceiving is paſt. I promiſe you the naked truth; and it is as follows: The march of the columns ordered to traverſe the Vendee country has been the means of deſtroying 6000 rebels who were ſcattered about, the retaking of an important poſt in the interior of the country, and the capture of an immenſe quantity of baggage. The banditti, who had the audacity to enter Cholett, by ſtriking terror into the garriſon, have bit the duſt. They have been ſlain by a diviſion detached from the army of the North, commanded by Gen. Cordelier, whom I ſent in purſuit of them. Another diviſion, under Gen. Duqueſnoy, has put to flight the main body of Charette's army, in the thicket, and killed 800 or 900 of them. On the 26th Pluvoiſe, Gen. Cordelier put 1500 or 1600 banditti to the bayonet near Beaupreau, which has very much weakened La Roche Jaquelin's army. Three hundred of the rebels have juſt been ſhot in the foreſt of Prince; and many other advantages have been gained by Gen. Haxo. The trifling ill ſucceſſes we have experienced, and which have been ſo much exaggerated, do not deſerve notice. There are ſtill ſome numerous parties in Vendee, who are ſo much more dangerous, as they

alone occupy the right banks of the Loire. My predeceſſor has allowed them too long a time to repoſe. We muſt yet make very ſtrong efforts to terminate this war; but if the ſoldiers will only fight courageouſly, and the principal officers ſecond my orders; if all the conſtituted authorities will join me, and if the patriots are not miſled, I ſwear that all will be well.'

11. Albite, the delegated repreſentative in the departments of Mont Blanc and the Aine, for the purpoſe of executing revolutionary meaſures in thoſe parts, wrote that he had made two arrets for the maintenance and progreſs of the public ſpirit. The firſt orders all nobles and other ſuſpected perſons, put in a ſtate of arreſt, above the age of eighteen, to be removed from their own, and kept in houſes of arreſt, diſtinct from thoſe deſtined for the women. The ſecond orders all the children of the perſons under arreſt, under the age of eighteen, to be put into the hands of national inſtructors, appointed by the adminiſtrators of the diſtricts, where they ſhall receive an education conformable to the principles of republicaniſm, the expence of which to be defrayed out of the eſtates and property of the impriſoned perſons, the whole of which is under ſequeſtration.

The ſection of Sans Culottes of Verſailles preſented to the Convention an account of a new proceſs for economiſing bread: they brought two loaves of a mixture of barley, rye, and bolted wheat flour. Ordered to be inſerted in the bulletine.

Barrere, mounting the tribune, thus ſpoke: 'Nothing but the carcaſſes of the royaliſts remain in La Vendee, to which may be added ſome fugitive bands who are purſued. Such is the tenor of the diſpatches which your committee has this day received.'

On his motion, the Convention ordered all merchandize or other materials, known to be too plentiful, and all articles of ſuperfluity and luxury, to be exported among the allied and neutral nations.

Hone, charged to ſuperintend the ſupplies of proviſions, announced that there was great plenty of fine and excellent flour in all the markets of Paris.

12. Befard, in the name of the committee of legiſlation, cauſed a decree to be paſſed, by which the property of all the baniſhed and impriſoned prieſts is confiſcated for the benefit of the republic.

Barrere informed the Convention, that in a few days the committees of general and public ſafety would unravel to them the fly and treacherous plots projected by their enemies to excite a war from within the ſtate.

15. St. Juſt read the following letter:

'Citizens, *Paris, March* 14.

'In conſequence of the inſtruction which took place before the revolutionary tribunal, in compliance with the decrees of the 6th and 13th inſtant, which ordain the immediate arreſt and trial of all the authors and accomplices of the conſpiracy concerted againſt the people, I inform you, that the reſult of that inſtruction would not permit me to delay an inſtant to put under arreſt citizens Rouſin, Vincent, Hebert, Mormoro, Ducroquet, and General Lanmur. A Dutch banker, of the name of Knoff, muſt at this moment be in cuſtody. The information is always continued with celerity, and I hope, in a ſhort time, to obtain ſome freſh intelligence. I promiſe you, that the tribunal will neglect nothing to enſure the tranquillity and liberty of the people, and the ſafety of the Convention.

(Signed) FOUQUIER.'

A long letter was read from the repreſentative of the people in Corſica, dated Baſtia, Feb. 8. informing of the arrival of the Engliſh armament againſt that iſland, and the patriotiſm and valour of the republican forces: 'On my return to Baſtia (ſaith the repreſentative) I met a civic guard of two hundred men, who were marching to the camp, ſinging the Carmagnole. The companies of officers and petty officers, whom I formed rival, in point of exactneſs, the companies of grenadiers, whoſe duty they perform. It is moving to ſee the ſoldiers and the ſeamen, having neither ſhoes nor breeches, ſuffer all thoſe wants with pleaſure. Laſt night I aſked a ſeamen of the ſhip La Fortune, who had only a pair of linen trowſers, full of holes and rags, 'How doſt thou keep the cold out with ſuch a bad pair of breeches?' 'I ſhiver,' anſwered he, 'but do not mind it. *Vive la Republique!*'

'The 61ſt regiment, formerly called Vermandois, diſplays a courage and a patriotiſm which is above all encomium: this day, coming from St. Fiorenzo, I found ſoldiers of that corps leaving the hoſpital in a dying condition, weeping for fear that they ſhould not be in battle. I do not know what lot the deſtinies are preparing for me, but I expect to beat the Engliſh. (Signed)

LACOMBE ST. MICHAEL.'

16. Report preſented by Amar, the public accuſer, againſt Chabot, Bazire, Delauny d'Angers,

d'Angers, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Julien de Thoulouſe: 'It is my duty, citizens, to diſcloſe to you the machinations of corrupt men, for the proof of whoſe crimes, if any one entertain a doubt, I will refer to the treaſon of Dumourier, the horrors of La Vendee, and the plots of Pitt's agents, and other factions, which have incurred your juſt indignation. Of the confeſſions of the impriſoned deputies, ſome are contradictory, others uniform. It will be neceſſary, however, to travel back to the point at which the different threads of the conſpiracy unite.

'The cabinets of Europe, jealous of our glory and our ſucceſſes, have attempted to paralyſe us, and to corrupt, revile, and divide us; finally, to offer us a king or a protector.

'During the laſt year, plans of conſpiracies were conceived and executed; our cities were ſurrendered; our projects communicated to the rebels.

'During this year, corruption is with our enemies the order of the day. With the corrupt deputies, were leagued the emiſſaries of the coaleſced powers, the Engliſh bankers, and Auſtrian jews; they talked every where of a bankruptcy, and hence the terrified huſbandman was afraid to bring his corn to market. Hence monopolies and ſtock-jobbing.'

Amar then entered into a detail of the criminal proceedings of the accuſed. He charged them with a criminal correſpondence with the agents of the Eaſt India Company, for the purpoſe of perverting the decrees of the Aſſembly, with endeavouring to raiſe or depreſs the value of aſſignats; to depreciate the credit of the companies of finance.

'Having maturely weighed theſe facts, your committees of public and general ſafety are of opinion, that Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d'Eglantine, Julien de Thoulouſe, and Delauny d'Angers, have been ſecretly the advocates of Eſpagnac, Dubarry, the Engliſh bankers Boyd and Vandenyver; that they have attempted to produce a counter-revolution; and that, as a puniſhment for theſe crimes, they ought to be ordered to the committee of public ſafety.'

The Convention then paſſed the following decree, preſented by Amar, without the leaſt alteration:

1. 'The National Convention having heard the report of its committees of public welfare and general ſafety, accuſes Chabot, Delauny d' Angers, Julien de Toulouſe, and Fabre d'Eglantine its members, of having ſold their opinions, of being the authors and accomplices of the ſuppreſſion and falſification of the decree of the 8th of October laſt, reſpecting the companies of financiers, and of having ſubſtituted in its place a falſe decree, bearing the ſame date, which has been depoſited with the committee of the bulletins.

2. 'The National Convention accuſes Bazire of having been privy to the ſyſtem of corruption of which Chabot, Julien de Thoulouſe, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Delauny d'Angers, became the tools, and of having alſo become their accomplices, by not revealing it.

3. 'The National Convention decrees, that all thoſe individuals who have been mentioned in the two preceding articles of this decree, be arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, to be judged by due courſe of law.'

17. Baudot, repreſentative of the people with the army of the Rhine, being introduced, gave an account of the excellent condition of that army, and of its operations in the Palatinate. That being inſtructed with what had happened in Belgium, the repreſentatives had ordered to bring into the interior of France, all that could be carried off from thoſe countries. For upwards of two months 80,000 had ſubſiſted in that country; and the magazines of the republic had been ſtored by the enemy in ſuch a manner as to leave between them and the enemy a vaſt deſert. Applauded.

Barrere reported, that ſince the great plot againſt liberty had been diſcovered, intelligence from the departments informed them, that a calm prevails more and more; that the arrival of ſupplies was more frequent, and the reſources of proviſions increaſing daily, and the maritime proſperity of the republic bettering itſelf daily. He informed the Convention of ſeveral captures of Engliſh veſſels, which news was heard amidſt burſts of applauſe.

18. Couthon announced that proofs of the late conſpiracy ariſes from all parts. This infernal plot, ſaid he, had connexions in the departments, the armies, the popular ſocieties, and even in the committees of vigilance. 'Let all theſe wretches,' added Couthon, 'covered with opprobrium, immorality, and crime, ceaſe any longer to conceive criminal hopes. The Convention did not pronounce vainly, when it ſaid, that virtue and ferocity were going to be the order of the day. The committees of public and general ſafety have taken vigorous reſolutions; and they hope, that with the power of the Convention, and the aſſiſtance of the people, theſe reſolutions will be executed.'

(Loud

(Loud applauſes). Couthon concluded with announcing, that to-morrow the united committees would preſent the decree and act of accuſation againſt Hebert and Simon.

19. The commons of Paris being admitted to the bar, the preſident read an addreſs as follows:

'Legiſlators!

'A horrible conſpiracy exiſted: its branches extended from one end of the republic to the other: a part of the conſtituted authorities, according to the report of your committee of public ſafety was infected with it. We thought it our duty to remain at our poſt, and to wait till the accomplices in this infernal plot were diſcovered. Now that we are convinced that the conſpirators are arreſted, and their accomplices placed in ſecurity, we preſent ourſelves before you to congratulate you upon the active vigilance employed by you to unveil the manœuvres of the enemies of the public weal. Remain firm at your poſt: all the authorities of Paris conjure you to do ſo, in the name of the public ſafety, in the name of the country, in the name of liberty. With reſpect to the commune, it again ſwears never to abandon you, and to ſhed the laſt drop of blood for liberty and equality.'

Danton pronounced a panegyric on the activity and civiſm of the committees of public and general ſafety. 'They are, ſaid he, the advanced guard of our political movements, we muſt rely on them, and not impede their march. Fear nothing, Frenchmen, never was the republic ſo great and glorious; this is the time appointed for its triumph; let us ſeek to ſerve the republic. I demand that every thing be referred to the committees of general and public ſafety.' Adopted.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following ſpeech was delivered by Sir H. Langriſhe on the 4th March laſt, upon the motion of Mr. Ponſonby for a parliamentary reform bill:

MR. SPEAKER,

I have ſo often and ſo recently preſſed upon the Houſe my ſentiments on the ſubject of Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, that I neither find myſelf inclined, nor do I think it would be juſtifiable to take up much of your time on the preſent occaſion; however, as I have always oppoſed this meaſure on general principles, as tending to ſhake the ſtability of a Conſtitution which had been formed by the progreſſive wiſdom of ages, as tending to detach the public mind from a veneration for an ancient eſtabliſhment, and ſet it looſe into the mazes of ſpeculation and experiment, I cannot prevail on myſelf to be altogether ſilent, when the temper of the times, and the condition of the ſurrounding world, furniſh ſuch new and important admonition on the ſubject. I object to the agitation of the queſtion at this time; I object to this bill, as I did to the bill of the laſt ſeſſion, becauſe it led to an object, in my opinion neither conducive to our freedom, nor compatible with our tranquillity: I object to it becauſe it juſtifies the popular demand, by conceding to the principle; and it diſappoints the popular demand by the meaſure of its conceſſion: I object to the bill as it flatters requiſition by the appearance of a victory, and imbitters it by the acrimony of diſappointment. The raſh career and fatal conſequences of a reforming ſpirit have lately been brought before our view by facts ſo ſtriking and impreſſive, that what was formerly conjecture is now conviction; and if we will not profit by the example of others, we may poſſibly add to future misfortunes the poignancy of ſelf-reproach. Upon a former occaſion I ſtated more at large than I will now do, the progreſs of reform in France, till reform became ſubverſion; I ſtated many things then as a prophet which I might now ſtate as an hiſtorian.

The progreſs is natural, and is applicable as a warning to every country in Europe; for there is ſo much uniformity in the nature and proceedings of man, that in their combinations almoſt always ſimilar cauſes produce ſimilar effects, ſimilar conditions, ſimilar conſequences; and therefore I do not heſitate to ſay, with every degree of reſpect and affection for the people, acting within their proper ſphere with every degree of conviction, that their happineſs is the end and the object of every good government: I do not heſitate to ſay that there never has been an inſtance, in any age or country, in which political power has been aſſumed by the loweſt orders of the people, by thoſe whoſe education is ignorance, whoſe condition uncertainty, whoſe patrimony is hope, and whoſe empire muſt be commotion, which has not proved ſubverſive of liberty, deſtructive of the general happineſs, and peculiarly unfortunate to thoſe who were the authors of it.

Let us not deceive ourſelves by calling the calamity of France *French cruelty*, it is *French anarchy*; diſſolve but the ties that hold mankind together, diſſolve but the reſtriction

ſtriction of laws, the obligations of religion, the mutual dependence and ſubordination of ſettled ſociety, and man becomes as ferocious as the tyger in the foreſt. I do not adopt the philoſophy of Mr. Hobbes, or any of the theoriſts, as to the original ſtate of nature; I only ſpeak of man breaking looſe from the bonds of ſociety, in which caſe the different diſpoſitions and genius of different countries have always aſſimilated, and aſſimilated in ferocity. If the French have murdered their king, ſacrificed their prieſts on their altars, and exterminated their beſt citizens, we cannot forget the baniſhment of Ariſtides, or the death of Socrates, or the ridiculous cruelty that baniſhed Timotheus, only for adding four ſtrings to the lyre. Popular domination has ever been cruel and unjuſt; and every friend to freedom and to order, to virtue and to happineſs, ſhould guard againſt its approaches with as much vigilance as we ſhould guard the roads that lead to life or death. In the year 1789, the æra of the firſt reform in France, the elective franchiſe was aſcertained, and confined to active citizens, men of certain qualifications, of age, and property; this was the baſis of their firſt great reform. But this reform was ſoon thought inadequate, as the right hon. member's reform would ſoon be thought here: Conceſſion proved but the parent of demand, and the redreſs of grievances the approbation of diſcontent. The people felt ſucceſs as a teſtimony of power, and began to ſpeculate inſtead of to enjoy: They perceived that in their twenty-ſix millions of people there were not three millions of active citizens, and that the immediate electors were not in the proportion of one to an hundred of the people. The great majority of the people, who conſidered themſelves as the authors and the object of the reform, began to diſcover that they were unrepreſented, "and being unrepreſented, their new philoſophy taught them that they were ſlaves, and that perſonal repreſentation was neceſſary to liberty; and by the uſual revolutionary expedients of clubs and conventions, and armed citizens, they ſpeedily accompliſhed their object, an equal repreſentation of *all* the people, and with that the democracy of France."

You ſee, Sir, that the temperate reform was the rudiments of all that followed; it was the firſt prize of political diſpoſition, it was the firſt trophy of popular ſucceſs. However, it was not the end, but the means; it was the inſtrument and not the object. And to ſhow you how rapid are the ſtrides of innovation, when it is once ſet in motion, permit me to obſerve, that even the democracy of France was of ſhort duration; it paſſed away like the whirlwind of the wilderneſs, deſolating but tranſitory, and ſoon yielded as every popular inſurrection has ever done, to the predominant tyranny of ſome of the moſt contemptible of its leaders, who, however, had the dexterity "to ride in that whirlwind and direct the ſtorm." What then became of the fathers of temperate reform? Where is the Duke de Rochefoucault, the Duke Briſſac, the eloquent Clermont Tonnere, the learned and acute advocate M. de Paſcalis? They are no more! neither their talents nor their virtues, nor the ſplendid raſhneſs of their firſt enterprize, could atone for their ſubſequent moderation; they fell victims to the ſpirit of innovation which themſelves had inſpired. With ſuch an example before your eyes, will you at this day talk of a temperate reform? Or do you imagine your temperate bill, which, out of four millions of people leaves 3,800,000 people unrepreſented (nineteen in twenty of the people), do you imagine it would ſatisfy this great majority of the people, whom it does not comprehend? No! no! you would only inſpire their hopes, whilſt you diſappoint their wiſhes, and animate their efforts by flattering their pretenſions. The people who were clamorous for reform would deſpiſe your temperate plan, except only as one ſtage gained in the grand career. I ſay they would deſpiſe it, becauſe they have ſaid ſo themſelves, they have, over and over again, demanded and defined their ultimatum of reform, "an equal repreſentation of all the people." In the laſt ſeſſion, I gave you at large a detail of their requiſitions on the ſubject, taken from the minutes of their aſſociations, and their clubs, and their armed citizens, in which they have told you explicitly, "they will not lay down their arms till they have procured an equal repreſentation of all the people;" and a recent publication by a ſociety called the United Iriſhmen, is not more explicit in the recommendation of their own plan than in their contempt of yours. They tell you, "they firmly believe adminiſtration and oppoſition are equally averſe from the meaſure of adequate reform." They ſay, "If they had no other reaſon for that opinion, the plan laid before Parliament the laſt ſeſſion (the preſent bill), under the auſpices of oppoſition, might convince them of the melancholy truth." As to their own plan they have given you a full and faithful delineation of it. It is found-

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ed on a decided principle, and goes to a decided purpoſe, perſonal repreſentation detached from property, univerſal ſuffrage, and pure democracy.

I know very well the right hon. gentleman who propoſed this meaſure, and the hon. gentlemen who aſſociate with him in its ſupport, have too great a ſtake in the country, too high a public character, too much of perſonal integrity, to ſuffer themſelves to become acceſſory to ſuch dangerous motions; at the ſame time, if they give the authority of partial conceſſion to extravagant demand, they will find, that neither their intereſts nor their character, reſpectable as I know they are, will have authority to repreſs its growth, or controul its exceſs. It is impoſſible to look into the peculiar ſituation of this country, and the condition of the world around us, without ſeeing that this is not the time to agitate queſtions of political experiment. We know that the moſt indefatigable induſtry has been employed to corrupt the minds of the people, to inſpire them with new notions of government, new models of conſtitution, and new conditions of obedience. We know that innovation has been held out to the reſtleſs, commotion to the diſaffected, and the poor have had the falſe goſpel of equality preached unto them. We know that the moſt populous nation in Europe has declared hoſtility againſt every ſettled government exiſting; that they have added the force of enthuſiaſm to the fury of an unholy war; a ſort of anti-cruſade, in which they bear the guillotine againſt the croſs, and with the impetuoſity of a ſpurious chivalry, endeavour to ſpread their arms and their infidelity all over the world. It is of little conſequence to us what ſpecies of government or anarchy they may chuſe for themſelves, if they would keep it to themſelves; but the liberality of their zeal diſdains ſuch monopoly; they ſend out miſſionaries to propagate their doctrines, and in this country, as well as in Great Britain, they muſt have made ſome proſelytes; becauſe in every country there are many to be found: "*Quos ad perturbandam Rempublicam inopia, atque mali mores ſtimulant.*" And they further tell you, "that this invaſion of your principles, ſhall be followed by an invaſion of your land." We read in their public records, that the miniſter of juſtice propoſes "a committee of inſurrection, for the expreſs purpoſe of overturning every exiſting monarchy in Europe." They vote, "That the National Convention of France be a committee of inſurrection againſt all the kings in the univerſe," and they actually appoint a choſen band to be their aſſaſſins. They decree, in the name of the French nation, "That they will aſſiſt every country who wiſh to recover their liberty," and they charge the executive power, in a decree, tranſlated into all languages, "To give the commanders of the French armies orders to protect the citizens of every country who may be diſturbed or vexed for the cauſe of their liberty;" inviting all nations, who wiſh to recover their rights, "To apply to their generals for aſſiſtance," which is to ſolicit revolt in all countries. The perſeverance of their activity was equal to the boldneſs of their principles, and, in violation of their diſclaim of conqueſt, they made Savoy an 84th department of France.

Is it then poſſible, at this time, and under all the circumſtances of the world, we ſhould, for a moment, engage ourſelves in problematical experiments, on a conſtitution which we know is competent to all the ends of civil liberty and progreſſive happineſs? That we ſhould turn the minds of the people from the duties of a critical ſituation: That we ſhould, as it were, tamper with turbulence, and favour diſquiſitions which would make the people politicians inſtead of huſbandmen, and agitators inſtead of defenders of their country. As to the objections to the bill itſelf, though I think them great and numerous, I yet think they are loſt in the predominant objection to your agitating the queſtion at all at this time. As the bill is the bill of the laſt ſeſſion, in entering into particulars, I ſhould only repeat what I ſaid before. I objected to it then as I do now, that it is incompetent to the end propoſed, and would be utterly unſatisfactory to the people it profeſſes to gratify; that it does not improve or extend the baſis of repreſentation; that it renders the repreſentation of the people ſtill more unequal; and that, on the whole, it is a transfer of power, and not a reform of parliament. And as to the Houſe of Commons, conſtituted and compoſed as it is at preſent, although the waſte of ſome places, and the growth of others, muſt perpetually vary the proportions of its own conſtituency, I am yet bold to ſay, it is, at this day, an adequate repreſentation of the property of the kingdom. That in its proceedings you cannot trace any provocation to change it, becauſe you know, that for ſeveral years paſt, it has been engaged in the uniform practice, ſeſſion

ſion after ſeſſion, of adding ſome new protection to conſtitutional liberty; ſome new advancement to the proſperity of the country; and that to hazard ſuch a condition of progreſſive happineſs in the lottery of experiment or adventure, would, at all times, be raſhneſs, and at this time infatuation. Under ſuch impreſſions, he ſaid, he muſt naturally wiſh to put an end to the diſcuſſion; and to do ſo in the manner moſt reſpectful to the right hon. member, he ſhould move, "That the bill be read a ſecond time on the firſt of Auguſt."

The motion for reform was rejected; 142 againſt it, and 44 for it.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TRIAL OF MR. HASTINGS.

The Lord Chancellor informed the managers of their Lordſhips deciſion, that Mr. Francis could not be aſked any queſtion to controvert the minutes of the conſultation of the Governor-General and Council.

Mr. Francis was then aſked, If, during his ſtay in India, he had any ſubſequent opportunity of recording his diſapprobation of the meaſures taken againſt Cheyt Sing?

To this queſtion being put, Mr. Haſtings' counſel objected.

As they were going to adjourn, Mr. Haſtings addreſſed their Lordſhips from a written paper, repreſenting his hardſhips and ſufferings from the unprecedented length of his trial. He prayed their Lordſhips not to adjourn the trial, during the circuit, but proceed from day to day. No trial, ſaid Mr. Haſtings, under the ſtrongeſt charges of criminality, had reached beyond twenty-two days, while the preſent proceſs had nearly reached the term of *ſeven years!*

Mr. Burke ſaid, this was the complaint which had continually been made; the delay was imputable, not to the Commons, but his counſel, who were for ever objecting againſt evidence, or to their Lordſhips permitting the time to be idly waſted. The managers were unwilling to reſort harſhly to theſe complaints; but if they were, they might ſay, that if the defendant had *ſix years of trial*, he had *fourteen years of crimes!*

TREATIES.

The order of the day being read,

Lord Guildford roſe. Before he entered into a review of the treaties, his Lordſhip obſerved, that it was the privilege and always had been the practice of Parliament, to interfere in matters of national engagement, ſuch as he looked upon treaties to be. He quoted two precedents of this nature, the one in the reign of Queen Anne, when the Houſe of Commons addreſſed the Crown againſt making a peace with France, while Spain remained under her dominion: and the other in the reign of his late Majeſty, when both Houſes of Parliament petitioned the King, that no treaty might be made, unleſs it ſecured to us an unlimited navigation to the Weſt Indies. By theſe precedents his Lordſhip contended, the Houſe had a right to diſcuſs and diſapprove of the treaties, if they were found to be what he inſiſted they were, ruinous, dangerous, and unneceſſary to this country. His Lordſhip claſſed all the treaties under two different heads. Thoſe with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and of the Margrave of Baden, being ſubſidiary treaties, they were, in his opinion, the leaſt objectionable. The others he called general treaties, forming ſtrong alliances with the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Peterſburgh, &c.

The treaty with the king of Sardinia his Lordſhip ſelected for his particular animadverſion. It laid England under great obligation, without the ſmalleſt expectation of benefit. Independent of the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds granted to his Sardinian majeſty for the defence of his own country, in which we certainly had no concern, we pledged ourſelves not to make peace with France, till Savoy was reſtored to him; as if his Majeſty would not have gladly accepted the grant, without that additional article. All the treaties ſhewed evidently that we were fighting for our allies, and upon principles that had been denied in the beginning of our war with France. His Lordſhip having dwelt on theſe points for ſome time, moved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the treaties which his Majeſty has been adviſed to contract, are againſt the intereſts of this country, and founded on motives repeatedly diſavowed by his Majeſty's miniſters.

Lord Hawkeſbury made a very animated and argumentative reply. His Lordſhip ſaid, that the meaſures of adminiſtration had not varied in their conduct towards France, till ſhe had declared her intention of overturning all the governments in Europe. After having conquered a ſtate, her next ſtep was to do what they had done in their own country, ſeize all property whatever, and put all proviſions

and merchandize to be diſpoſed of only at the prices, and for the purpoſes, they chuſe to fix on. This they had done in Flanders, this they had done in Savoy, and would continue to do wherever they attained any territorial acquiſitions. The ſubjugation of one ſtate enabled them to conquer another.

Upon theſe grounds, it was neceſſary to draw all the nations of Europe into a league againſt the common enemy. His Lordſhip lamented that there were not more treaties; he wiſhed there were more nations to form alliances with. He defended the treaty with Sardinia as one of the moſt judicious; for it was of the utmoſt importance to prevent the French from obtaining poſſeſſion of a country which was the key of Italy! Were they once maſters of that, what would become of our trade there? His Lordſhip animadverted on the proceedings of the neutral ſtates, particularly Denmark and Genoa, that had neither of them ſufficient corn for their own ſubſiſtence, and yet were continually ſupplying France with it: it was the intereſt of the nations of Europe to ſtop this. His Lordſhip concluded by giving his decided vote againſt the motion, as the treaties were neither inimical to the intereſts of this country, nor contrary to the motives of the war.

Lord Carnarvon entertained ſimilar opinions.

Lord Lauderdale defended the motion, and he ſpoke much of that government intended to be forced on France; and ſaid, that if all the powers at war with France were to be indemnified for their expences by a relinquiſhment of territority, very little would remain to mend a government.

Earl Mansfield ſpoke againſt the motion.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne ſupported it.

The Duke of Leeds ſaid a few words in favour of the treaties.

After which, the queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided, when there appeared,

Contents 8--Proxies 1—9
Non-contents 71--Proxies 25—96
Majority——87.

24. The Marquis Cornwallis having taken his ſeat, and the oaths on his promotion, was thanked for his conduct in India by the Lord Chancellor, agreeable to an unanimous vote of the Houſe, it being a part of the vote, that the noble marquis ſhould receive thoſe thanks in his place.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

26. The addreſs of thanks was moved by Lord Grenville.

Lord Lauderdale regretted that it was not framed in ſuch terms as to produce a perfect unanimity in the Houſe, as he could not allow that the preſent war was either neceſſary or juſt. In this he was ſupported by Lord Guildford and Lord Derby, who were oppoſed by Lords Sydney and Grenville. The arguments on both ſides were ſimilar to thoſe uſed in the Houſe of Commons. The addreſs was voted almoſt unanimouſly.

28. The order of the day was called for, to take into conſideration the motion reſpecting the circular letter to the Lord Lieutenants of counties, of which Lord Lauderdale had given notice.

Lord Lauderdale roſe to ſubmit to the Houſe his motion, which he preſaced by a ſpeech of conſiderable length: the queſtion before the Houſe, he ſaid, he conſidered as of great magnitude and importance to the country, and the late conduct of miniſters as very dangerous to the liberties of the people and of Parliament. After hearing from thoſe in oſtenſible ſituations, that it was legal to introduce troops without the conſent of Parliament being firſt obtained, and now ſeeing ſubſcriptions carrying forward for raiſing troops without the aſſent of Parliament, he thought there was a ſettled ſyſtem for extending the prerogative of the crown, already too great, ſince it had been voted that its influence had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed. From a review of the acts paſſed regarding benevolences, he contended, that for the crown to receive them without the ſanction of Parliament was illegal, and againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution. The preſent circular letters, he aſſerted, eſſentially differed from that of Lord Chatham to the city of London, or any ever uſed on former occaſions. The ſecurity which the people thought they enjoyed from the ſanctions of Parliament being neceſſary to the raiſing of money, by this meaſure was taken from them. He reprobated the policy of it, and was glad to find that four counties, Eſſex, Oxford, Warwick, and Surry, had rejected it. He concluded with moving, 'That it is a dangerous and unconſtitutional meaſure for the executive government to raiſe money for the embodying of forces without the conſent of Parliament.'

Lord Hawkeſbury replied, that in every act which had been quoted, the words expreſsly related to the levying of money by compulſion, which he conſidered as the interpretation of the word levying. The letter here complained of only recommend-

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ed a voluntary contribution. His Lordſhip moved the previous queſtion.

Lord Derby inſiſted that here there was a compulſion on the mind; for he that refuſed to ſubſcribe was branded as a Jacobin, and an enemy to his country. He recommended to miniſters to bring in a bill to legalize the meaſure.

When the Houſe divided, there were for the previous queſtion,

Contents 82—Proxies 22—104
Not Contents 6—Proxy 1— 7
Majority——97.

April 3. Lord Hawkeſbury called the attention of the Houſe to ſome new clauſes he propoſed ſhould be introduced into the navigation act, which were not to take effect till the concluſion of the preſent war. In the laſt navigation act it was provided that Britiſh ſhips ſhould not navigate, unleſs two-thirds of the crew were Engliſh. This clauſe had been much evaded: one inſtance in particular, his Lordſhip mentioned, of a ſhip laden with gunpowder, which was entered as belonging to an Engliſh owner; but, upon examination, it appeared that all the crew, except the maſter, were foreigners. In the preſent bill, therefore, care was taken to prevent ſuch evaſions in future. It was alſo enacted, by the former bill, that all veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, ſhould be navigated by a crew conſiſting of at leaſt three-fourths Engliſhmen: in the preſent bill he introduced a clauſe, by which, inſtead of three-fourths, the whole of the crew were to be Engliſh. His motive for introducing this clauſe was, that he thought it extremely improper that foreigners ſhould be permitted, in that manner, to become acquainted with the coaſts of this country: another motive which influenced him was, that as, at the concluſion of the war, a very great number of ſeamen muſt neceſſarily be diſcharged, they might find employment in the coaſting trade.

4. The order of the day for the Lords to be ſummoned being read, Lord Stanhope roſe to make his motion reſpecting the interference of miniſters in the internal government of France, a meaſure he conſidered as both impolitic and immoral. Not truſting to his own ſentiments, he came fortified with a high authority, the biſhop of Norwich. Here he read part of that prelate's ſermon, delivered before the Houſe on the day for the national faſt. He had heard, in that Houſe, a propoſition which he did reprobate, viz. 'that were it poſſible for this country to reſtore monarchy in France, no ſum could be too great to be expended.' He diſapproved of ſuch language. He always had heard that miniſters diſclaimed every intention of interfering in the internal government of France, but Lord Hood's declaration had given them the lie. Much had been ſaid of religion, and that for the ſake of it, we were now engaged in war. If the reeſtabliſhment of monarchy was meant, he could prove, from holy writ, that religion had nothing to do in the combat. His Lordſhip here read a part of the 8th chap. of the 1ſt book of Samuel, and from chap. 12, from which he inſiſted, that in a religious light it was a heinous offence to impoſe a monarchial government on any nation. The chemiſts of France had made a diſcovery of vaſt importance to them, as it afforded the means of proſecuting the war; by a certain proceſs they had prepared, for the ſervice of the campaign, no leſs than 24,000,000 pound weight of gunpowder. He cautioned miniſters not to interfere in the internal government of France, leſt France ſhould retaliate, which might be attended with dangerous conſequences. His Lordſhip concluded by moving certain reſolutions; to which was prefixed a preamble, recapitulating the various doctrines aſſerted in the courſe of his Lordſhip's ſpeech; the ſubſtance of the reſolutions was, that any interference by the miniſters of this country in the internal affairs of France, would meet with the diſapprobation of that Houſe.

Lord Grenville conſidered the motion as too indecent to deſerve notice. He felt too much for his own dignity, and for that of the Houſe to anſwer it. He felt, however, that ſuch a motion would be a diſgrace to the journals. He ſhould therefore move for expunging it.

The Lord Chancellor wiſhed to collect the ſenſe of the Houſe, whether he was to undergo the pain of repeating the whole of the motion to their Lordſhips, and which, had it been ſpoken in any other place, or printed, would not have failed to have been generally reprobated, and ſeverely puniſhed. His Lordſhip then put the motion, without the preamble, and it was negatived.

8. Upon reading the Volunteer corps bill, Marquis of Lanſdowne roſe and ſaid, that as there was a ſuppoſed ſimilitude between the ſubſcriptions now ſet on foot, and the meaſure he propoſed in 1782, without taking up their Lordſhips time, he would only move, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give

directions, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the circular letter ſent by his Majeſty's Secretary of State, to different parts of the country in the year 1782, together with the plan ſent therewith, and the anſwers thereto.

Lord Carnarvon ſaid, he would negative the motion, as no reaſons had been aſſigned for the production of ſuch papers.

Lord Derby ſaid, that the grounds for the motion were obvious, and could not, in juſtice, be refuſed. An attack had been made on the noble marquis, in ſupport of which, certain letters had been produced. He wiſhed that the whole ſhould be brought forward, upon a part of which the Houſe had been called to form a judgement.

Lord Grenville ſaid, it was true that miniſters had maintained that the meaſures in principle, though not in every minute part, were ſimilar, but the caſe of 1782 was not cited as a precedent on which they juſtified their plan, which was founded on legal and conſtitutional grounds; but they expected that thoſe who had agreed in the propriety of the meaſure in 1782, would alſo concur in the preſent one.

Lord Lauderdale ſaid, that he conſidered it as an unqueſtionable right of any perſon accuſed, when the charge was founded on any part of a paper, to call for the whole, that he might ſhow, from the context, that the conſtruction was not well founded, and the inference not fairly drawn. Miniſters had violated policy and juſtice, by producing part of the papers of their predeceſſors, and refuſing others. They ſhould be cautious how they ſet the example to future miniſters to treat them in a ſimilar manner.

Lord Carliſle ſaid, the whole miſtake on this ſubject, aroſe from the noble marquis ſuppoſing himſelf attacked when the greateſt compliment was paid him, that of following his example. He thought the noble marquis would find ſome difficulty in maintaining and proving his propoſition, that the two meaſures were not in their nature ſimilar: and ſtill more difficulty would he find in proving the impropriety of the refuſal of Mr. Secretary Fox to produce the papers in 1782, and then to argue upon the impropriety of ſuch a refuſal by the miniſters in 1794.

Lord Grenville ſaid, he had no objection to produce the letter and plan of 1782.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne then moved, that the letter and plan of 1782 ſhould be laid upon the table.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The motion for the production of the anſwers to that letter was next put; upon which the Houſe divided,

For the motion,	8
Againſt it,	56
Majority	—48.

PRIVILEGE.

8. Lord Lauderdale ſaid, ſince he had the honour of a ſeat in parliament, it never had fallen to his lot to bring forward ſo important a motion as the preſent. The cauſe had ariſen from the motion of a noble lord, by ſome means or other having been dropt between the time of the motion having been made, and its being put to the Houſe, without any reaſons aſſigned for that purpoſe. In arguing the queſtion, he ſhould refer indiſcriminately to the journals of both Houſes. His Lordſhip then deſired, that two of the ſtanding orders of the Houſe of Peers be read; the purport of which was, that the Chancellor ſhould put queſtions, by content or not content. He contended, that it was clear that every noble lord had a right to have the opinion of the Houſe diſtinctly upon his motion, provided no motion of amendment for the previous queſtion was moved. In the Houſe of Commons, the ſpeaker could decide on no point without previouſly putting the queſtion, aye or no, to the Houſe. If this took place where the ſpeaker was choſen by the Houſe, much more ought it to do ſo where he was appointed by the crown. If the ſpeaker, without previouſly conſulting the Houſe, could alter a motion by leaving out part, he might alſo add to it, ſo that no peer could be ſure of having his motion put in the terms he propoſed. He concluded with moving, That upon every occaſion of a motion being ſubmitted to the Houſe, the ſpeaker ſhould not get rid of the motion, in any other way than by putting the queſtion of *content or not content*.

Lord Thurlow commended the open manner in which this motion was brought forward, and if it were not too general in its ſtile from ſome words in it, he could find no difficulty in agreeing with it. With reſpect to the circumſtance which gave riſe to the motion he could not ſpeak: but would conſider the abſtract queſtion. For the take of argument, he would ſuppoſe that the motion which had been made was in every reſpect improper and unfit to have been made. In ſuch a caſe, there were a variety of regular modes of getting rid of the motion: it might be negatived directly;

ly; the previous queſtion might be moved upon it; or, if it ſhould appear to the Houſe that the previous queſtion might be conſidered as in ſome degree admitting the propriety of putting the queſtion at ſome future time, though it ought not to be then put, in ſuch caſe it was open to any Lord to move that the queſtion be not put. In all thoſe caſes, there was no doubt that the ſenſe of the Houſe ſhould be taken. The way in which he underſtood the noble Lord's motion had been treated on Friday night, appeared to him to have been adopted as the moſt lenient meaſure that could have taken place; at the ſame time, he was not ſure that it was not attended with ſome degree of irregularity, becauſe he did not think it quit conſiſtent with the forms of the Houſe, to move for the expunging a motion from the journals of the Houſe on the ſame day on which that motion was made. This, however, was a point not connected with the general queſtion, and only ſtated as his own opinion. His Lordſhip concluded with moving the previous queſtion.

Lord Stanhope ſaid, his motion was not ſo hideous as repreſented, and wiſhed ſome noble Lord would move that it ſhould be reſtored to the journals that he might have it in his power to prove this to the Houſe.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, with reſpect to the queſtion of order, nothing could be more clear than that it was not neceſſary to put the queſtion of content or not content upon every point. It was unneceſſary to conſult the Houſe by aſking, Is it the pleaſure of the Houſe that ſuch a thing ſhould be done? and if no lord diſſented, then the thing was ordered without putting the queſtion.

He was happy in having the ſupport of the Houſe in favour of his conduct, and by a ſtrict adherence to the duties of his office would endeavour to deſerve its continuance.

Lord Grenville moved to adjourn, which was put and carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

M. LA FAYETTE.

March 17. Gen. Fitzpatrick roſe to make his promiſed motion concerning the M. la Fayette. He expatiated on the talents and virtues of that unfortunate officer, who had ſacrificed every thing in defence of that form of government which Great Britain by her declarations had approved of, the Conſtitution eſtabliſhed for France by the National aſſembly in 1789. He had manifeſted his zeal to the cauſe of real liberty, and his loyalty to his ſovereign. He had met with a treatment cruel and ſevere. He thought national policy and honour called upon us to interpoſe with the King of Pruſſia for his deliverance, and the deliverance alſo of three members of the conſtituent aſſembly who had fled with him. He then moved, 'An addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating the opinion of the Houſe, that the detention of Meſſrs. de la Fayette, Lameth, &c. by his Majeſty's ally, the King of Pruſſia, was injurious to the cauſe of the Combined Powers, and beſeeching his Majeſty to take ſuch ſteps therein as to his royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt proper.'

Col. Tarleton ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he thought from the circumſtances ſtated, the caſe was not ſtrong enough to warrant the interpoſition of the Houſe. The general of an hoſtile army was found within the lines of the enemy, and had been taken priſoner: He gave no intimation of his deſign, and made no terms of capitulation. In his opinion the whole was perfectly conſiſtent with the rights of war and the law of nations. At that time we were not engaged in the war. Fayette could therefore in no ways be conſidered as our priſoner. He lamented the hardſhip of his ſufferings; but thinking that we had no right to interfere with the Court of Pruſſia, he would reſiſt the motion.

Mr. Fox thought that it intimately concerned our honour, as well as the cauſe of humanity and juſtice, to interpoſe in this inſtance. There were precedents in the hiſtory of nations. The French nation did interfere in the caſe of Sir Charles Aſgill with the Americans, and ſucceeded. The ſevere impriſonment of M. la Fayette was a reproach to any civilized nation. He had begged of the King of Pruſſia that if he did not ſhare in the company of his friends, he might at leaſt have the conſolation of being under the ſame roof with them. Yet, ſaid Mr. Fox, the tyrant refuſed to grant the boon. He thought that it was proper for the Houſe to adopt this motion, that every Engliſhman might have it in his power to ſay, that his ſovereign diſclaimed any concern with the treatment of an illuſtrious officer in a manner ſo cruel and unjuſt.

Mr Burke conſidered all ſuch interpoſition for a man who had encouraged rebellion in America, and who had been the chief

author

author of all the horrid calamities which had refulted to France fince the revolution, as improper in the laft degree. M. la Fayette had no claim on the compaffion of his Majefty. He would therefore oppofe the motion.

There were for the motion, 43
Againft it, 153
Majority —110.

PAPER DUTY BILL.

21. On the report of the paper duty bill, Mr. Sheridan complained of the injudicious manner in which this tax was propofed to be laid, the whole weight of which would fall on the coarfer kinds of paper, which would operate as a check to the general circulation of knowledge. It was therefore his intention to introduce a claufe, either altogether to exempt newfpapers from this tax, or to give them a drawback thereon. He faid the inequality of this propofed tax on paper was without example. For the tax on fine paper, on which ladies and gentlemen ufually wrote, was only about 14 per cent. whereas the tax on that fpecies of paper on which newfpapers, pamphlets, &c. were printed, was upwards of 50 per cent.

Mr. Sheridan took notice, in his obfervations, of a manufactory of affignats in this country, a circumftance, which as it was connived at by the officers who infpected the paper-mills which manufactured this commodity, and which carried the French water mark vifibly upon it, he fhould imagine was not a fecret to gentlemen in higher authority.

Mr. Pitt replied that fuch idle ftories could only come from thofe who forged them.

Mr. Brandling and Sir M. W. Ridley fpoke ftrenuoufly againft this tax.

Mr. Rofe declared, as he had feveral times before, that the mode now propofed of laying the duty on paper was the only method which, after the moft mature deliberation, could be devifed, in order to avoid the groft and fcandalous frauds that had been practifed on the revenue.

The motion for the re-commitment of the bill was then negatived.

24. Mr. Thomfon, agreeable to his former intimation, after much general invective againft the conduct of minifters, and in particular their framing the alien bill in a manner novel and unconftitutional, moved, 'That there be laid before the Houfe a lift of all foreigners ordered to quit the country under the powers of the alien bill.'

Mr. Dundas obferved that the motion involved the general principles of the bill, and the power neceffarily confided to the executive government. Inftead of complaints againft its rigour there were many given in, complaining of its lenity. Were the lift before the Houfe he would deem it improper to give the reafons why government ordered thefe perfons out of the country. And fuch a publication of their names, he thought, very unfeafonable; he would therefore refift the motion.

Mr. Sheridan contended, that the powers delegated by the bill were too great to be entrufted to any fet of perfons, and that confiderable abufe had taken place in their execution, as fufficiently warranted the Houfe to accede to the motion. He thought there could be no danger in the publication of the names: on the contrary, that they ought to be held out to our allies throughout Europe as dangerous and fufpicious characters. The motion was put and negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Sheridan, after expreffing his difapprobation of miniftry, in their mode lately adopted of applying to the fubject for voluntary contributions for the purpofe of raifing troops, and paffing by the Houfe of Commons while fitting, and thereby, by a proceeding unconftitutional, eftabliſhing a precedent of a dangerous tendency, moved, 'That an addrefs be preſented to his Majefty, praying that he would order to be laid before the Houfe, a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of State, dated Whitehall, March 14, to the Lords Lieutenants of the feveral counties, with the plans thereof annexed, &c.' The motion was agreed to.

CRIMINAL JUDICATURE OF SCOTLAND.

25. Mr. Adam, purfuant to his promife, rofe to bring this fubject again before the Houfe, but in another form, and to urge the propriety of aſſimilating the judicial proceedings in criminal cafes in both kingdoms. He had not introduced this buſineſs from any late events that had taken place in that court in Scotland, but he thought himſelf warranted to apply thefe in the way of illuſtration wherever they fupported his argument. Mr. Adam then entered on his fubject, and went through a long enumeration of the defects which he fuppofed to exift in the criminal code and judicial adminiftration of the laws of Scotland; the laws of leafing-making, and fedition, as connected with them; the want of an appeal from the Court of Juſticiary, or courts of circuit, to any fuperior tribunal; the refufal of a new trial for defect

of

of evidence, or improper verdicts; no arreſt of judgement, whenever the Court might, with whatever good intentions, have conducted itſelf erroneouſly and improperly in admitting or rejecting evidence; no grand juries to determine whether the indictment was true, or ſuch as required that the defendant ſhould be put upon his trial; the Lord Advocate of the crown ſending perſons *ex officio*, to be tried without any intermediate party between the defendant and thoſe that were to try him; the Judges, arbitrary in the infliction of puniſhments ſhort of death, and confounding the competency and credibility of evidence; the arbitrary power of magiſtrates in committing for trial; the unfair manner in which petty juries were always conſtituted; and the authority of inferior courts to try defendants without any jury at all. Theſe were defects unknown in the Britiſh laws, and which ought not to remain in the laws of Scotland.

In the courſe of illuſtration, he had occaſion to recapitulate the arguments he formerly had made uſe of. He went over the old grounds of the rules of evidence, contending, that the Judges, though they might decide on the competency, had no right to determine on the credibility of a witneſs. He complained of the defect of the form of procedure reſpecting the impannelling juries in the Juſticiary Court in Edinburgh, where, from the mode obſerved, it was in the power of the clerk of Court, or the Judge himſelf, to ſelect them. In the circuits, he ſaid, that the affair was ſtill worſe; for if the agents of the crown had any underſtanding with the ſheriff or the clerk, the courſe of juſtice was liable to be perverted. The authority given to the Judges, he ſaid, was prepoſterous; and their practice of admitting evidence not accurately ſtated or deſcribed in the indictment, certainly militated againſt juſtice. And not leſs reprehenſible was the mode of proceeding adopted by the Lord Advocate, of taking down privately *ex parte* depoſitions, and grounding *ex officio* proſecutions upon them. He dwelt long upon the advantages derived from grand juries, the impartiality of their deciſions, and the knowledge of the laws and inſtitutions which they were unavoidably led to acquire; there was no place, he ſaid, in Scotland, where a circuit was held, where men properly qualified to diſcharge theſe functions would not eaſily be found. In the courſe of his argument, he touched on the ſubject of appeals, and contended for the principle, that the deciſion in no caſe ſhould be final in the Court where it originated. He then adverted to the crimes of leaſing-making and ſedition, and the diſtinction between tranſportation beyond ſeas and baniſhment forth of the realm. The latter, he ſaid, was ordained as the puniſhment for certain miſdemeanours, the former was a commutation for the capital offence of high-treaſon, and could not be inflicted for the crime of ſedition. Here he quoted an inſtance he had the knowledge of in the courſe of his profeſſion, where, in England, a man was tried and found guilty under great aggravations of a conſpiracy in England, nearly of the ſame kind with what was lately called ſedition in Scotland, and the puniſhment inflicted upon him was one year's impriſonment. How prepoſterous a difference between the character of juſtice, between people who, living under the ſame government and allegiance, ſhould ſurely be governed by the ſame morality and laws.

He concluded with moving to the following effect, That a ſelect committee be appointed to take into conſideration ſo much of the criminal law of Scotland as related to the crimes of leaſing-making, or ſedition, the right of appeal, of a new trial, the competency of witneſſes, law of evidence, power of the Lord Advocate, the propoſition of introducing a grand jury into that ſyſtem, &c. and to report the ſame, with their opinions thereon, to the Houſe. Mr. Fox ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Dundas roſe and ſaid, that as a repreſentative from the country to which the motion related, he felt himſelf bound to proteſt againſt the whole courſe of reaſoning which had ben uſed. By the articles of Union the Scottiſh nation had reſerved to themſelves their own courts of judicature and their laws, and nothing leſs than the aboliſhing, by one ſtroke, their whole juriſdiction and laws, was the avowed object of this motion. A meaſure, he believed, as contrary to the ſentiments of the people, as in oppoſition to that contract by which the two kingdoms were united. From the knowledge which he had of the ſyſtem of judicial law in both countries, he was led to prefer that adopted in Scotland. The chief difference ſeemed to be, that in England the puniſhments were more poſitive, and in Scotland more was left to the diſcretion of the the Judges. The Engliſh might admire their code of criminal juriſprudence, and flouriſh under it. He alſo knew that the people

people of Scotland were happy under the preſent ſyſtem of law by which they were governed; nor did he know of any country where there was ſo ſmall a number of crimes to puniſh. What good then could ariſe from the propoſed alteration? The laws of England contained a greater proportion of capital puniſhments; and without attending to the mercy of the crown, which made a part of the criminal law of England, a ſtranger, from peruſing the ſtatute-book, would deem it the moſt cruel code that ever exiſted. The laws of treaſon were altered, and heritable juriſdictions aboliſhed upon a conviction of the good policy of the meaſure. It originated with the Lords, and was carried after much conſultation with the judges. He defied any one to bring any charge of improper conduct in the mode by which the Lord Advocate has notice of offences, and originates proceſs in Scotland. He would, therefore, reſiſt the motion; this was not the time to relax the laws for the puniſhment of ſedition, when pamphlets of that nature were diſperſed with ſuch induſtry, expence, and ſyſtem. He thought that the law in England for that object was not ſevere enough to meet the exigency of the times, and that it would ſoon be neceſſary to make it more ſo.

Mr. Serjeant Adair, in a very elaborate ſpeech, ſupported the motion, and advanced, that by the articles of Union, an approximation of the law of England and Scotland, was not only permitted, but enjoined to parliament to make.

He was anſwered, in a very animated ſpeech, by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and who very ably corrected the miſ-ſtatements of the law of Scotland, relating to the election of juries, the challenging of theſe by the pannel, and alſo regarding the powers of his office.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the mode of reaſoning uſed by the laſt ſpeaker, who, he ſaid, had even repeated the aſſertions of the learned Serjeant, inſtead of refuting them. His learned friend (Mr. Adam) had not propoſed the ſubſtitution of the whole laws of England, but only ſuch as related to public crimes. He agreed with Mr. Serjeant Adair in his concluſion, regarding the articles of the Union, that they even authoriſed that approximation which the motion propoſed. He obſerved, in reply to what Mr. Dundas had ſaid, regarding the experienced happineſs of Scotland under their criminal law, that the complaints which were made concerning the late convictions, which were without precedent in their hiſtory, did not juſtify that aſſertion. He then remarked, that if the preſent law againſt ſedition was too mild in England, and needed to be rendered more ſevere, that gentleman, who had made the declaration, he thought bound, however hazardous or unpopular might be the attempt, to follow it up with ſome meaſure to that effect; if he really entertained that opinion, it would be puſillanimous to ſhrink from the difficulties it impoſed.

Mr. Adam concluded the debate by freeing himſelf from any imputations of a perſonal nature; that it was with no expectation of being gratified by a diſplay of talents and of eloquence, that he brought forward the ſubject, but from the conviction of its juſtice and utility, which, at all times, he would ever be ready, in any place, to juſtify and defend.

The Houſe dividing, there were

For the motion,	24	
Againſt it,	77	
Majority		53.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

26. The order of the day for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration, being read,

Mr. Dundas ſaid, he would content himſelf, at preſent, with little more than ſimply moving an addreſs to his Majeſty's meſſage, which had barely ſtated the deſigns of the enemy, without exciting unneceſſary alarm, or lulling into a thoughtleſs ſecurity. Whatever was their hoſtile deſign, to attack our poſſeſſions abroad, or invade this country, our beſt protection was to be in a ſtate of complete preparation to reſiſt their attempts.

Mr. Honeywood gave his cordial approbation to the meaſures adopted. He vindicated his county (Kent) from the charge of being ſeditious; only four perſons had been ſuſpected, and of theſe only one was convicted. He was ſorry to add, that officious perſons (he preſumed by authority) had thought proper to open three letters, but which, inſtead of treaſon, contained nothing but valentines from a lady to her lover.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, no reflection thrown out would prevent his exertions to ſuppreſs ſedition. In conſequence of certain information, one man had been proſecuted and convicted; as to the ſtory of the valentines, he knew nothing.

Mr. Fox reprobated, in ſtrong terms, the opening of letters without a warrant, which he conſidered as little ſhort of felony. He ſaw little objection to be made to the addreſs, except being too particular

lar in pledging the Houſe to an increaſe of the army, which increaſed the power of the crown, when no ſpecific reaſon for that increaſe ſeemed to exiſt. The letters to the Lord Lieutenants he thought unconſtitutional; but as they were not in particular adverted to, he would reſerve the reaſons he had to urge againſt their legality, till a motion regarding the ſubſcriptions ſhould be brought forward. He was unwilling to deſtroy their unanimity on this occaſion by objecting to the words 'juſt and neceſſary war;' but declared his ſentiments were not changed on that head.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, nothing but an avowal of miniſters that the meaſure was improper, would prevent him from bringing forward the ſubject of voluntary contributions. The words 'juſt and neceſſary war,' he objected to, and wiſhed his friend had moved an amendment omitting them.

Mr. Pitt declared his ſatisfaction at the appearance of unanimity, but would not purchaſe it at the expence now propoſed: he would ſtill ſay this was the moſt juſt and neceſſary war in which this country was ever engaged. The legality of voluntary ſubſcriptions he would afterwards be ready to ſupport on the authority of ſtatute law, and precedent in former wars.

Mr. Fox then moved his amendment; but which, after ſome converſation, was negatived without a diviſion, and the motion for the addreſs carried.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

28. Mr. Sheridan roſe to make his promiſed motion on this ſubject. He prefaced it with a ſpeech of very conſiderable length, in which he contended, that the meaſure reſorted to by miniſters, in cauſing his Majeſty to apply to his ſubjects on any pretext whatever for money, otherwiſe than through that Houſe, was not only directly againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution but againſt the very letter of the ſtatute law.

In ſubſtantiating theſe allegations, he was neceſſarily obliged to go into a very minute, legal, and hiſtorical detail of the different precedents and the practices which had formerly obtained—what bore a ſimilitude to the preſent queſtion. He dwelt particularly on the caſe of Mr. Oliver St. John, who, in the year 1615, in the reign of James I. remonſtrated in the moſt conſtitutional and argumentative language againſt ſuch a practice, which at that period was enforced, and for which Mr. St. John was ſentenced, by that odious court the Star Chamber, to a very heavy fine, and impriſonment during the king's pleaſure.

The particular ſtatute, which he aſſerted was directly in the face of ſuch a practice, was that of the 13th of Charles II. which legalized ſuch ſubſcriptions at that particular period, in limited ſums, for a ſpecific purpoſe; and when that was anſwered, the ſtatute declared them to be illegal afterwards.

He concluded with a motion to the following effect: 'That, in the opinion of the Houſe, it is a dangerous and unconſtitutional meaſure for Government to ſolicit money from the people for any public purpoſes, &c. otherwiſe than through that Houſe.'

Mr. Grey ſeconded the motion.

The Attorney General, in a ſpeech of great length, replete with the moſt profound, legal, and hiſtorical information, replied to the leading points of the hon. gentleman's ſpeech. He contended, with much effect, that the practice in queſtion was conſiſtent with the ſpirit and letter of the conſtitution, and warranted by the beſt lawyers and greateſt ſtateſmen. Impreſſed with ſuch ſentiments, he deemed it his duty to move the previous queſtion on the right hon. gentleman's propoſition.

Mr. Powys ſeconded the Attorney-General's motion.

Mr. Fox ſupported the original motion.

Mr. Wyndham ſpoke againſt it.

Sir James Sanderſon ſaid a few words againſt the motion.

Mr. Sheridan having replied, the Houſe divided:

For the previous queſtion,	204
Againſt it,	34
Majority,	170.

In a committee of ſupply, the reſolution was adopted of granting to his Majeſty the ſum of L. 301,117: 16: 6 for defraying the expences of the ſencible regiments, corps of cavalry, &c. from the 25th April till 24th December.

April 3. Major Maitland roſe to make his promiſed motion, for papers relative to the war, and which he thought could not be reaſonably refuſed, that every member might have that information which was neceſſary; and as it appeared that the returns of our loſs was leſs than was generally imagined, he hoped the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) would not oppoſe the production of theſe papers, which had never been refuſed in ſimilar circumſtances. An accurate account of the re-

turn of ftores, guns, and ammunition in the retreat from Dunkirk, would convince gentlemen of the imprudence and impolicy of the war. Since we mentioned in minute detail every thing taken from the enemy, even tattered quilts and ufelefs drums, fo alfo he expected a particular account of the lofs we fuftained. It was material that the difaflers and the fuccefs of the campaign fhould both be ftated; would Sir James Murray affert, that there were no more than 32 guns left behind at Dunkirk? was the account of that buſineſs, as appeared in the Gazette, true, there could be no objection to produce the papers? but he believed that the public would find the account therein given not authentic. He concluded with moving, 'That an humble addrefs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before the Houſe a return of the guns and military ſtores that had been left behind by the Britiſh forces at Dunkirk and Toulon.'

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he would not detain the Houſe on a ſubject on which he had already fully delivered his ſentiments. He had, ſince the motion was intimated to be given, re-conſidered the ſubject which had confirmed his former opinion. It had been at firſt moved, that the account of killed and wounded, during the campaign, ſhould be printed. He would put it to gentlemen, if it would not be both impolitic and imprudent, to detail the calamities inevitable in war, even however ſucceſsful. It was a conſoling circumſtance in the preſent, that they were fewer than in any war in which we were ever engaged. If there was ground for the production of theſe papers, the Houſe had to determine not only that the extracts in the Gazettes ſhould be printed, but alſo every account and information that could throw light on the policy or meaſures of the campaign. The propoſition went to determine whether the plans had been rightly conceived and well executed, and whether the blame was to be imputed to the projectors, or thoſe intruſted with their execution. Mr. Pitt obſerved, that it would be irregular in any member to give his individual opinion on the ſubject alluded to. The regular mode of obtaining information was by addreſſing his Majeſty.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that this doctrine he conſidered as both indecent and improper. If, as he had told the Houſe, it was not proper, they ſhould receive information in the regular way by addreſs, as his hon. friend had moved, neither from the information of individuals: How did the caſe ſtand, an account was given to the public but not credited: It had been moved, to addreſs his Majeſty for information; this the right hon. gentleman had rejected, truſting to a majority, and had hinted to gentlemen who might be informed, that they ſhould not communicate it. War, like all human proceedings, was to be regulated by comparative lofs. If it ſhould appear, that the mode purſued was bad, the plan ſhould be altered; it was material that the public ſhould know the lofs it had ſuſtained during the courſe of the campaign.

The queſtion, when put, was negatived without a diviſion.

INDIA BUDGET.

April 4. The Houſe reſolving into a committee, and Mr. Beaufoy in the chair,

Mr. Dundas roſe, and laid before the Committee a ſtatement of the important, but complicated accounts relative to the finances in India.

[Our limits will not permit us to detail at length the whole of the ſtatements; but the following is the general reſult:]

REVENUES.	£.
Bengal revenue for the laſt year	5,526,934
Madras revenue - -	2,476,310
Bombay ditto - -	242,316
Total	8,245,560

CHARGES.	
Bengal charges - -	2,056,668
Madras ditto - -	1,963,605
Bombay ditto - -	681,569
Total	5,601,302
Surplus of of revenues -	2,644,258
Out of which is to be deducted, Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, St. Helena, &c - -	74,184
The intereſt upon debts at Bengal	642,379
Which leaves a balance of -	1,927,698
To this is to be added the amount received for the ſale of import goods, &c. - -	489,389
Leaving a balance of - -	2,417,537

In taking a view of the general incomes and expenditures of the different ſettlements, he calculated chiefly upon the average of three years, and on the double mode of eſtimate and actual receipt and expenditure: and according to this, he ſtated the eſtimated revenues of the pre-

prefidency of Bengal, for the current year, to be about 5,104,950l. which fum was exceeded by the actual collection, as it amounted to 5,526,934l.

In the courfe of his fpeech, the right hon. Secretary paid fome very elegant compliments to the conduct of Lord Cornwallis in India, both as a ftatefman and foldier, the whole of which was fuch as reflected equal luftre on his wifdom and integrity. He defcribed the advantages which had attended the fucceffful termination of the Noble Marquis's career, in fecuring to the Britifh intereffs in India fuch aggrandifements, credit, and power, in the final extirpation of our old and inveterate European enemy in that quarter, the French, and the humiliation of our late native enemy Tippoo; the fucceffes and good faith of the Britifh muft impreſs the other native Princes of India with the moft favourable fentiments of us, and lay a laſting and fecure foundation for the power and glory of the Britifh empire in India.

He concluded by moving a ſtring of reſolutions, reſpecting the finances and produce of the different parts of the Britifh territories in India, calculated in the currency of that country, which were agreed to by the Committee; and alſo the two following reſolutions:

1ſt, 'That, in the opinion of the committee, it is expedient, that the Eaſt India Company ſhould not be obliged to reduce their bonded debt under two millions ſterling.'

And 2dly, 'That the Company be enabled, with the conſent of the Board of Controul, to raiſe the ſum of one million, over and above their preſent bonded debt.'

Theſe were agreed to by the committee; and the Houſe reſuming, ordered the report to be received on Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

THERE was no great or important movement in the armies on either ſide by the middle of this month, although expectations had been formed of the campaign's being ſeriouſly commenced by that period. The French, in ſeveral inſtances, were ſucceſsful in their incurſions which they made for the ſake of plunder, particularly in the village of Youi between Cambray and Bouchain; after carrying off ſome plunder they were at firſt repulſed, they afterwards returned, and completely deſtroyed the village.

The Circles of the Empire which border on France, have manifeſted the ſtrongeſt diſpoſitions to aſſiſt in repelling the enemy; the court of Vienna ſeems willing to avail themſelves of this diſpoſition; in the Palatinate above 40,000 have come forward as volunteers, and in the circle of Franconia above 80,000.

The *diſpoſition* of the King of Pruſſia to proſecute the war with a force exceeding his contingent as an elector, hath been more doubted of for ſome time paſt; his requiſitions have given riſe to ſeveral negotiations of late among the allied powers, as his withdrawing himſelf from the coalition would be of material injury to the cauſe. It is now underſtood that he will co-operate with the allies, having got his demand.

Suſpicions have been entertained of the deſigns of many of the French emigrants. Prince Cobourg has iſſued a proclamation, which has been placarded every where, that all French emigrants, without exception, and within three days, depart from Valenciennes, Mons, Le Queſnoy, Conde, Courtray, Tournay, Ypres, Furnes, and Nieuport; and even thoſe who had received letters of admiſſion and reſidence from the government are included in this ſevere order. This ordinance is ſaid to be occaſioned by the diſcovery of a plot at Tournay, in which it appeared that many Frenchmen, under the title of emigrants, had engaged.

During the whole of laſt month the operations of the armies on both ſides were conducted with great caution. Any error in the commencement of the campaign might prove of laſting diſadvantage to that party by whom it was committed. While the generals of the allies might think it neceſſary to conduct themſelves on theſe principles of military prudence; the impetuoſity of French republicans, ſtimulated and impelled by the mandate of the repreſentatives of the people, led the public mind to expect ſome ſteps to be taken more deciſive than have yet appeared. The myſterious conduct of the King of Pruſſia, rather than diſmay or caution on the part of the republicans, was probably the cauſe of the ſuſpenſion of thoſe offenſive meaſures which it is their ſyſtem to adopt.

That the Convention have been endeavouring to detach that monarch from the grand alliance, hath been conjectured with much probability, and the orders ſent to his forces to change their poſition and to act in another quarter ſeemed to give it authority. The reinforcements for

the Auſtrian and other armies of the allies, and which are very reſpectable, arrived at their deſtination during the courſe of laſt month, by which they are prepared to act in a manner either offenſive or defenſive as the cauſe ſhall require. The Emperor hath received from the ſtates of the empire very conſiderable ſupplies both of men and money. The Heſſian troops, which were ſent over to aſſiſt in Lord Moira's expedition, were again embarked for Oſtend to join the Duke of York's army. The French priſoners who were ranſomed by the King of Pruſſia, by the end of laſt month, had arrived from Mentz on their own frontier.

28th ult. The French commiſſioners left Frankfort to return to Paris.

29th ult. The enemy attacked Prince Cobourg's advanced poſts near Cateau, and were repulſed with loſs. *See London Gazette, p.* 226.

The demand of the King of Pruſſia for the proviſioning and ſubſidizing his armies employed in the war, above his contingent, having been thought reaſonable by the princes of the empire and the allies, he will continue to ſupport the general cauſe; part of his forces will act under the Duke of York in the defence of maritime Flanders. His contingent is 20,000 men.

The famous General Jourdan now commands the army of the Moſelle.

After long expectation the Emperor arrived in the Netherlands to be inaugurated as Duke of Brabant. At Bruſſels on the 11th inſt. about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor and King gratified the wiſhes of the Belgians, by honouring that city with his auguſt preſence. The ſtates in a body, preſented the keys to his Majeſty at the gate of Louvain, on which was the following inſcription:

'Cæſar adeſt, trement Galli.'

Children dreſſed in white ſcarfs, repreſenting his people, drew ſlowly the coach. Some detachments of cavalry preceded, and followed at a certain diſtance. His Majeſty had no other guard but the love of his people, who are quite enraptured with the happineſs of ſeeing their ſovereign.

The proceſſion repaired to the church of St. Gudula, where the *Te Deum* was chanted. His Majeſty paſſed afterwards through a part of the city, amidſt immenſe crowds, who thronged on his paſſage, rending the air with the cries of *Vive l' Empereur! Vive le Roi!*

His Majeſty ſeemed highly moved with this mark of loyalty, and his paternal looks extended with ſatisfaction over his ſubjects, who aſſembled in immenſe numbers to ſee him.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The inclinations of the Genoeſe towards the French republic are daily more diſcovered. The ſenator Guiſtiniani, after expatiating on the violence exerciſed by the Engliſh towards that ſtate, propoſed a forced loan, and the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſion charged with the reviſal of the Genoeſe conſtitution. The firſt was agreed to, the ſecond was referred to a future ſitting.

His holineſs the Pope has offered the Emperor 60,000,000 German florins to carry on the war againſt France; the one half as a loan, the other as a free gift.

The ſymptoms of diſcord, and the ambition of power among the ruling parties in Paris, which had been diſcovering themſelves for ſome weeks paſt, about the middle of this month, approached to a criſis, threatening inſurrection, and a general convulſion in the capital. After the victory over the Briſſotines, the anarchiſts, known by the name of the Mountaineers, have ſplit into two factions; that of the committee of public ſafety, at the head of which is Robeſpierre; and that of the commune of Paris, of which Hebert is the principal agent. Robeſpierre has under his influence the executive council, the committees of the Convention, and a part of the Jacobins. Hebert is ſupported by the Cordeliers, by a part of the Jacobins under the guidance of Collot d'Herbois, and by the commune.

For a long time the parties though violently aſſailed by each other, conducted themſelves with ſome degree of diſcretion, even amidſt their expreſſions of anger and hatred. A reconciliation was even ſaid to have taken place; ſuch profeſſions, if made, were not ſincere. The Jacobin party have arreſted the heads of the club of the Cordeliers, Hebert, Ronſin, Vincent, Momoro, and many others of their colleagues, which excited very conſiderable apprehenſion and commotion in the city.

Robeſpierre hath found himſelf obliged to haſten the trials of Chabot, Bazire, and the other deputies, to avoid the accuſation of ſheltering the enemies of the republic.

The committees of public ſafety and general welfare, have therefore ordered the revolutionary tribunal immediately to proceed to the trial of Bazire, Chabot, Julien de Thouloufe, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Delaunay d'Angers, accuſed of having

ving preferred their private intereſt to the general welfare of the Republic.' Robeſpierre reſumed in the Convention the ſubject of the conſpiracy; and exhorted all the members to act againſt the conſpirators with that cool and ſteady firmneſs, which became republicans.

Numbers of emigrants and foreigners have been ſeized, ſuſpected of being concerned in the plot of corrupting the citizens, aſſaſſinating the people, and changing the form of government. The moſt ſevere decrees have been paſſed by the Convention againſt all ſuch, or any, who ſhall directly or indirectly uſurp or derogate from the power of the Convention, inveſted by the French people with the national authority.

Miſs Helen Moira Williams the poeteſs, with her family, are cloſe priſoners at Paris.

The Spaniards received a check under General Caro near Fontarabia the beginning of February, loſing 700 killed and taken priſoners.

Notwithſtanding of the vigilance of the Britiſh cruizers, ſupplies have been ſent to the garriſon of Baſtia in the iſland of Corſica by the French. The aſſault on that ſtrong fortreſs made by the Britiſh was not attended with the wiſhed for ſucceſs.

The French Admiral Trogoff who delivered up the fleet at Toulon, died on board the Commerce de Marſeilles in one of the ports of Italy.

A Convention by the Italian States, hath been held at Milan, for raiſing an army of 40,000 to co-operate with the allies, the Venetians refuſed to join the league. The King of Naples hath reinforced the Engliſh at Corſica with 3000 men.

General Ricardos died at Madrid March 19th. Count O'Reilly appointed his ſucceſſor, died on his route to take the command. The Count de la Union, a young ſpirited officer now ſucceeds. His troops are ſaid to be very ſickly.

SWEDEN.

Baron d'Armfeldt's declaration of his innocence hath much enraged the government againſt him, who have publiſhed an anſwer, and bring his ſecret flight in proof of his guilt. The trial of the conſpirators is going on; but their diſcoveries are kept with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy. Attempts are yet dreaded.

VIENNA.

Duke Albert of Saxe Teſchen is appointed to command the army of the Rhine; Count Browne and General Hohenlohe will ſerve under him. The Duke hath taken the oaths as Imperial Field Marſhal, and commander in chief of the army of the Upper Rhine.

The States of Bohemia have given to the Emperor, as a gift, the ſums they were to have raiſed as a loan; the States of Auſtria had ſet the example; many of the free cities have alſo contributed ſums for aſſiſting in the augmentation of recruits for the army.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

April 1. The French miniſter Deſcorches is at length permitted to reſide in the palace, in which the former French ambaſſadors reſided, and the day on which he is to have his firſt audience of the Grand Vizier is fixed.

A Ruſſian envoy is arrived here, which is thought extraordinary, when every warlike preparation is going forward. From the influence employed by the Jacobins, the Captain Pacha is uſing all his endeavours to make the Grand Signior join the Convention, and declare war againſt Ruſſia. The French frigates have committed great depredations off Smyrna on veſſels of all nations.

POLAND.

March 28. The meaſure adopted by Ruſſia for the complete ſubjugating of that unhappy kingdom, viz. the reduction of its military force, and incorporating it with the armies of Ruſſia, hath rouſed the reſentment of many of that oppreſſed people, and awakened the latent flames of patriotiſm in their breaſt. A Brigadier General Madilinſki hath aſſembled around him about 4000 of his countrymen; his efforts, however, it is too probable, will ſoon be rendered abortive by the great force which Ruſſia hath introduced into that kingdom. The unhappy monarch is now only a ſtate priſoner, and treated with that ignominy and neglect which is likely to expoſe him even to the contempt of his own ſubjects, to whom he was almoſt the object of adoration.

AMERICA.

CONGRESS, FEB. 7.

On Monday the 3d of February, after three week's ſolemn debate in the Lower Houſe, the firſt of Mr. Maddiſon's reſolutions, impoſing heavy duties on Britiſh ſhipping and manufactures paſſed—the numbers being 51 to 46; the further conſideration of the minutiæ (the principle having thus been carried) was poſtponed to the firſt Monday in March. This deciſion, which ſeems to be very popular,

marks

marks the ſentiments of America with reſpect to Britain. It appears from the debates, which are very deſultory, that the executive power was favourable to the reſolutions.

A letter was read from the French miniſter, ſetting forth the union between the two republics, and the danger to which Guadaloupe was expoſed from a threatened invaſion by the Britiſh. He requeſted immediate relief from the Americans, and ſuccours in proviſions, ammunition, and men; aſſuring Congreſs, that payment would be made by a liquidation of the debt due to France.

The Houſe reſolved to prepare an armament to protect their trade againſt the Algerine pirates. It appears that they have alſo made a very conſiderable addition to their military eſtabliſhment at home, and are in a ſituation to proſecute a war, ſhould they be driven into one.

LONDON.

LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 5.

Whitehall, April 4.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yeſterday received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated St. Amand, the 1ſt of April 1794.

On Saturday morning the enemy attacked the advanced poſts of the Prince of Cobourg's army near Caſeau, in conſiderable force. At firſt they obliged the Auſtrians to retire, and to abandon three villages in their front; but upon the battalions appointed for the ſupport of the out-poſts moving forwards, the enemy were beat back, with the loſs of upwards of five hundred men killed, and ſixty taken priſoners, with five pieces of cannon. The loſs of the Auſtrians, in killed and wounded, amounted to about one hundred and twenty men. Since this every thing has been quiet.

Whitehall, April 16.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated from Martinico, the 16th of March 1794.

Camp before Fort Bourbon, Iſland of Martinico, March 16, 1794.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 2d ult. I had the honour to acquaint you, that the force deſtined for the expedition was then embarked in Carliſle Bay, at Barbadoes; and, having ſailed very early in the morning of the 3d, I have now the ſatisfaction to add, that we are in poſſeſſion of the whole iſland of Martinico, excepting Forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and cloſely beſieged; the latter being, however entirely in our power to deſtroy at pleaſure.

Having made diſpoſitions for three ſeparate landings, diſtant from each other, not only for the purpoſe of dividing the enemy's force and attention, but to alarm them in every quarter at the ſame time, I have the pleaſure to ſay they all ſucceeded, viz. at La Trinite, by a diviſion under Major-Gen. Dundas and Commodore Thomſon, on the 5th and 6th of Feb.; at Caſe de Navire, to leeward, by another under Col. Sir Charles Gordon, aſſiſted by Col. Myres, and Capt. Rogers of the navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Riviares, St. Lucie, Cul de Sac Marin, where Lieut.-Gen. Prescott and I were. All theſe ſervices were executed with great ſpirit and ability by the officers who ſeverally commanded, and were well ſupported by the troops.

Major-Gen. Dundas immediately advanced, with Col. Campbell of the 9th foot, Lieut.-Col. Coote of the 70th, and the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, and carried Morne le Brun, under a heavy fire of muſquetry on the 6th; and inſtantly detaching Lieut.-Col. Craddock with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, and Major Evatt with three companies of light infantry, to attack Trinite Fort, the enemy fled, and our troops got poſſeſſion of it, with the cannon, ſtores, &c. During the ſame night, Bellegarde the popular leader of the mulattoes and blacks, evacuated the fort bearing his name, and leaving his artillery, &c. ſet fire to the town of Trinite, great part of which was, however, ſaved by the activity of Capt. Salisbury and the ſeamen. Proceeding to the Gros Morne, he gained that poſt by twelve o'clock at night of the 7th, Major Skerret being left to command at Trinite Fort. Puſhing forward again, he ſeized Morne Bruneau at noon of the 9th, the enemy retreating at his approach; and detaching Lieut.-Col. Craddock with three companies of grenadiers, he took poſſeſſion of Fort Matilde, which covered a good landing within two miles of his left. The 10th following, he detached Col. Campbell with five companies of light infantry, who ſeized Colon during the night. Lieut.-Col. Craddock being reinforced the ſame evening at the poſt of Matilde, with the 2d company of grenadiers, was however attacked, and ſuſtained ſome loſs during that night, (among whom was Capt. Macewen of the 38th grenadiers, an officer of much merit,) by Bellegarde and a conſiderable number of the enemy; but, on being charged with bayonets by the grenadiers of the 6th regiment, headed by Lieut.-Col. Craddock, they were totally repulſed.

That

That part of the army which had landed with me near Trois Rivieres the 6th of Feb. proceeded the ſame evening to Riviere Salee, getting the troops under cover, in the village of that name, at ſeven o'clock the ſame evening, having detached Brig.-Gen. Whyte, on this day's march, with the 2d battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cloſe, and two amazettes, to force the batteries of Cape Solomon and Bourges, in order to get poſſeſſion of Pigeon iſland, as our ſhipping could not go into the harbour of Port Royal, which was even dangerous for boats in ſupplying the army at Salee with proviſions, till that might be accompliſhed. The following day, the 7th of February, Col. Whyte took two ſmall pieces of cannon, loaded, at a village in the bay of d'Artlet, 150 Mulattoes having fled at his approach. The batteries were completed during the night of the 10th, and opened in the morning of the 11th, under the conduct of an excellent officer, Capt. Manley, who kept up ſo inceſſant and well-directed a fire, as to force the garriſon to ſtrike their colours and ſurrender at diſcretion, in little more than two hours, 15 being killed and 25 wounded, having conſiſted of 203 when our batteries opened. The higheſt encomiums are due to all the officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen of this diviſion, particularly to Brig.-Gen. Whyte and Col. Symes, whoſe good conduct and exertions could not be excelled.

The 15th regiment, led by Major Lyon, and commanded by Capt. Paumier, ſurprized ſeveral hundred of the enemy, very ſtrongly poſted on the heights of Le Grand Bouchain, the 12th following, killing ſeveral, and taking all their arms ammunition, cattle, &c.

As the bay and harbour of Port Royal had been completely opened to our ſhipping by the capture of Pigeon iſland, I moved forward with the troops from Riviere Salee, to the poſt of Bruneau, and joined Lieut. Gen. Prefcott the 14th; and having previouſly concerted the attack of the town of St. Pierre with Maj. Gen. Dundas, he marched the ſame evening on that enterprize with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, the 33d and 40th light companies, and the 65th regiment, to Gros Morne, from whence he detached Col. Campbell, through the woods by Bois le Bue, with the two light companies and 65th regiment, to reach Montigne on the morning of the 16th, proceeding himſelf towards the heights of Capot and Calebaſſe: They were evacuated by the enemy, and, from the latter, he ſaw Col. Campbell, at Poſt au Pin, half a mile ſhort of Montigne, attacked in great force, and under a heavy fire, from 500 or 600 of the enemy, ſtrongly poſted; the Major-General puſhed forward his advanced guard, conſiſting of 63 men, under the command of the hon. Capt. Ramſay of the Queen's, who, gaining the ſummit by extraordinary exertions, fired on the enemy, who were engaged with Col. Campbell, and ſilenced their fire; and, when joined by the ſecond battalion of grenadiers, the detachment of the Queen's took poſſeſſion of Montigne, where it was reinforced with two companies of grenadiers, taking poſt himſelf on Morne Rogue; and then viſiting Col. Campbell's column, found he had been attacked at half paſt nine o'clock in the morning, and the enemy being within twenty yards of the 40th light company, had charged them with bayonets at the head of it, when he was killed; and in him his Majeſty's ſervice loſes a moſt excellent officer and a valuable man, juſtly lamented by the whole army and navy. Maj. Gen. Dundas now obſerved large bodies of the enemy moving towards his front at Morne Rogue, and forming under a ſmall redoubt near that poſt, he therefore haſtened back, and was inſtantly attacked by 500 or 600 men, which laſted about twenty minutes, when the fire ceaſed, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt in front during the night, leaving two field pieces, &c. At day-break, the 17th, theſe two columns advanced, the right to Le Jeune, the left to the Colonial Redoubt; and on the march he received a letter from the Commandant of St. Pierre, to which he returned an anſwer by a flag, but the Commandant was not to be found: In the mean time, Colonel Symes had landed, and was already in the town, who, agreeable to the plan I had originally concerted for the co-operation with Maj. Gen. Dundas, had embarked with three light companies, and Major Maitland, with a detachment of the 58th regiment, to land north of the town; five companies of the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers, and five companies of the 3d battalion of light infantry, under Col. Myres, having alſo marched from Camp La Coſte for the ſame purpoſe of co-operating with Maj. Gen. Dundas; which General's ability, good conduct and activity, firſt in penetrating through ſo difficult a country from La Trinite to Bruneau, and afterwards to the capture of St. Pierre, do him the higheſt honour, and merit his Majeſty's notice in an eminent degree.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be cloſely inveſted, without the poſſeſſion of theſe heights of Sourriere, and this poſt was ſtill occupied by Bellegarde, with a conſiderable number of mulattoes and blacks, I had fixed one o'clock in the morning of the 19th of February to force him with the bayonet from my camp at Bruneau; but at noon the preceding day, (February 18th) a moſt fortunate event anticipated my wiſhes and his ruin. Bellegarde, with part of his troops, deſcending the heights, attacked my left, towards the landing-place, in a very daring and ſpirited manner; to which part Lieut. Gen. Prefcott led a reinforcement, with great judgment. Availing myſelf of this favourable mo-

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ment, when Bellegarde's camp was weakened, I ordered from my right the 3d battalion of grenadiers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Buckeridge, and ſupported by the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, under Lieut. Cols. Coote and Blundell, who attacked his camp upon the left, in ſuch a ſuperior ſtile of ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to prove irreſiſtible; and I got poſſeſſion of it, and his cannon, with inconſiderable loſs. My admiration of the gallantry of thoſe corps who performed this ſervice is above praiſe; nor did I ever feel more highly ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of any enterprize in which I have been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting poſſeſſion of this poſt of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon beſieged; but making a new road, getting up cannon, mortars, &c. and making batteries, took up the time till the 7th inſtant, when the batteries of my firſt parallel opened.

On the night of the 28th ult. Bellegarde, the great and popular leader of the mulattoes and blacks, with his ſecond, Pelocque, and 300 of their followers, ſurrendered; the two former being ſent to Boſton, on condition of never carrying arms againſt his Majeſty's forces; and their followers, as priſoners of war, are ſent on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

Maj. Gen. Prince Edward joined this army the 4th inſtant, and commands at camp La Coſte, with great ſpirit and activity.

I have erected the batteries of my ſecond parallel at the diſtance of four and five hundred yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open by the 20th inſtant, although the late rains retard our progreſs, and are unuſual at this time of the year.

The troops are in high ſpirits, and generally in good health.

Enclоſed are returns of killed, wounded, and miſſing, from the time of landing in Martinico to this date. A return of ordnance and ſtores taken is alſo enclоſed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

Head Quarters, Camp at Sourierre, before Fort Bourbon, Martinico.

General return of Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, &c.

Total—71 killed, 193 wounded, 3 miſſing.

FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Col. Campbell 9th regiment. Capt. Macewen, 38th ditto.

Wounded—Capt. Hope, royal artillery. Capt Whitworth, ditto, Lieut. Thornhill, ditto. Lieut. Keating, 33d reg. Lieut. Holland, 44th ditto. Lieut. Graham, 43d ditto. Lieut. Schneider, 60th ditto. Lieut. Stopford, 9th ditto. Enſign Toole, 8th ditto. Volunteer Collis, 1ſt battalion grenadiers. Volunteer Latouche, 2d ditto ditto. Volunteer Davis, 1ſt light infantry.

Follows, return of ordnance and ſtores taken in the different Forts on the Iſland of Martinico, between the 5th of February and 16th of March, 1794, which were very conſiderable.

Whitehall, April 16.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from Major-General Williamſon by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, dated, King's Houſe, Jamaica, March 2. 1794.

It being judged that the poſt of L'Acul, about ſix miles from Leogane, at the extremity of the plain of Leogane, ſhould be taken, Lieut.-Col. Whitelocke made a very proper diſpoſition of his troops, and on the night of the 18th ult. detached 200 colonial troops, with one field-piece and ſome of the Britiſh artillery; they were embarked on board two tranſports, and were to land at five o'clock the next morning.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke marched, at four o'clock on the morning of the 19th, with the flank companies, artillery, two howitzers, two field pieces, and about fifty of the colonial troops of all colours. Capt. Vincent, with the flank companies of the 49th, and 120 colonial troops, took a mountain road, which led to the oppoſite flank upon which the detachment of colonial troops was to commence the attack.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke advanced with the main body juſt within cannon ſhot of the fort, to co-operate with the detachment: but from the miſmanagement of one of the tranſports, and an unfavourable wind, the troops could not land.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke drew his artillery back a little, which the enemy perceiving, a heavy fire of muſquetry commenced from a wood on their right, which was inſtantly ſilenced by a corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this time four guns fired inceſſantly from the fort, but fortunately did little execution.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke finding that he could not have any aſſiſtance from the troops that were embarked, determined at once to ſtorm the poſt. He ordered ſome refreſhment for the men, and ſent away the howitzers.

About half paſt four, p. m. Major Spencer was ordered, with two flank companies, to join Capt. Vincent, to advance and fire on the fort, which he did according to a ſignal given, and Lieut. Col. Whitelocke advanced in front under the fire of

two

two guns loaded with grape, and a heavy fire of muſquetry. They aſcended the hill, gallantly puſhed on with fixed bayonets, and drove the enemy from their works.

Many of the enemy were killed; and had the colonial corps been landed, not a man would have eſcaped. The garriſon was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 600 men, commanded by a white man of the name of De Liſle, who had ſerved in the late king's time, and is ſaid to have murdered or cauſed to have murdered, near 300 white perſons.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of both officers and men, and particularly of Major Spencer, Capt. Smith of the royal artillery, and Lieut. M'Kerras of the engineers.

I have the honour to ſend herewith returns of ſtores, and of the killed and wounded; and I have to lament the death of Capt. Morſhead, who gallantly entered the work, and was blown up by a quantity of combuſtible matter, which was ſet fire to by one of the Brigands, who alſo periſhed in the exploſion. Capt. Morſhead had received a wound in the body before, but that did not prevent his going on.

The attack was ſo ſpirited, that the garriſon had not time to carry off any thing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed---Capt. Morſhead, of the light company, 1ſt battalion of royals.

Wounded---Capt. Hutchiſon, 1ſt battalion of royals. Lieut. M'Kerras of the engineers. Lieut. Tinlin of the 20th grenadiers. Lieut. Lord Aylmer of the 49th light infantry. Lieut. Caulfield of the 62d regiment.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance-Stores, found in the Fort L'Acul.

Braſs ordnance, 4. Iron ordnance, 2. Round ſhot, 354. Caſe ſhot, 265. Bar ſhot, 2525.

N. B. The greateſt part of the ſmall ſtores, ſuch as ſide arms for the guns, &c. were blown up by the exploſion of one of the enemy's magazines upon the Britiſh entering the fort.

Whitehall, April 21.

Major Grey arrived this morning at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, with diſpatches from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. of which the following is a copy.

SIR, *Fort Royal, Martinico, Mar.* 25.

I have the happineſs to acquaint you of the complete conqueſt of this very valuable iſland, the laſt and moſt important fortreſs of Fort Bourbon having ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d inſtant; at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, Major-General of his Majeſty's forces, took poſſeſſion of both gates with the firſt and third battalions of grenadiers, and the firſt and third light infantry: And I have the honour to tranſmit to you a liſt of the killed and wounded, and a return of the ordnance, &c. taken ſince my diſpatch of 16th inſt. in which I communicated the tranſactions and the progreſs of this army to that period.

Having concerted meaſures with the Admiral for a combined attack by the naval and land forces upon the fort and town of Fort Royal, and the batteries of my ſecond parallel being ready, thoſe on Morne Tortenſon and Carriere kept up an inceſſant fire upon Fort Royal, and all the other batteries on Fort Bourbon, during the day and night of the 19th inſt. and on the morning of the 20th following, till the ſhips deſtined for this ſervice had taken their ſtations.---The Aſia of 64 guns, Capt. Browne, and the Zebra ſloop of 16 guns, Capt. Faulknor, with Capt. Rogers and a body of ſeamen in flat boats, the whole under the command of Commodore Thompſon, compoſed the naval force; and the land force conſiſted of the firſt battalion of grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Stewart, and the third light infantry, under Lieut. Col. Cloſe, from Prince Edward's camp at La Coſte; with the third grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Buckeridge, and the firſt light infantry, under Lieut. Col. Coote, from Lieut. Gen. Prefcott's camp at Soururie.

The navy acquitted themſelves with their uſual gallantry (particularly Capt. Faulknor, whoſe conduct juſtly gained him the admiration of the whole army), carrying the fort by eſcalade about twelve o'clock of the 20th inſt. under the able conduct of Commodore Thompſon, whoſe judicious diſpoſition of the gun and flat boats, aſſiſted by that ſpirited and active officer Capt. Rogers, contributed materially to our ſucceſs; at the ſame time that the land forces, commanded by that excellent officer Col. Symes, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoiſting the Britiſh colours, and changing the name to Fort Edward.

Immediately after this, General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon, ſent his aid-du-camp with a flag, offering

to ſurrender on capitulation; and the terms were finally adjuſted and agreed to on the 22d inſt. by three commiſſioners on each ſide, the ratifications thereof being ſigned by the Commanders in Chief on the 23d following; and the garriſon, amounting to 900 men, marched out this morning priſoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His Majeſty's troops having marched in, ſtruck the French and hoiſted the Britiſh colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of Fort George.

I conſider myſelf under great obligations to Lieut. Gen. Preſcott, for the zeal and ability with which he has aſſiſted me throughout this arduous ſervice, now brought to ſo fortunate a concluſion, and to all the general and other officers.

Col. Durnford, with the corps of engineers, and Lieut. Cols. Paterſon and Sowerby, and Major Manley, with the royal artillery, have alſo a claim to my warmeſt approbation, for their exertions in placing and conſtructing of the batteries, and the well-directed fire of the artillery. The bravery, regularity, and good behaviour of the troops on every occaſion has been moſt meritorious and exemplary.

Forts Bourbon and Royal have ſuffered greatly from our fire during the ſiege, and we are diligently employed to put them in a proper ſtate of defence, effectually to ſecure this important acquiſition of territory to the crown of Great Britain. I am reſtoring order as faſt as poſible, from the confuſion naturally occaſioned by a ſiege, and have the pleaſure to obſerve that every thing in the forts is as tranquil and well regulated as could be expected in the time.

I ſhall not loſe a moment in embarking the ordnance and ordnance-ſtores, with troops, &c. to proſecute with vigour the execution of ſuch other objects and ſervices as his Majeſty has been pleaſed to entruſt to me; and hope to be enabled to proceed before much time can elapſe, after regulating the garriſons of theſe forts, and all ſuch other matters as require immediate attention. Major Grey, Deputy Quarter-maſter-general, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may wiſh to have.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

P. S. At the commencement of the ſiege, the garriſon of Fort Bourbon conſiſted of about 1200 men.

I ſend five ſtand of colours, laid down by the garriſon, together with the two colours of Fort Bourbon, to be preſented to his Majeſty.

The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his garriſon was ſtrongly manifeſted on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was ſcarce an inch of ground untouched by our ſhot and ſhells; and it is but juſtice to ſay that it does them the higheſt honour.

[Here follows a long liſt of ordnance, ammunition, ſtores, &c. found in Forts Royal, Louis, and Bourbon. The guns amount to about 180 (braſs and iron) of different calibres, from 36 pounders downward--with a great number of mortars, howitzers, carronades, &c. and an immenſe quantity of ſmall arms, and other ſtores, &c.]

General Return of the Army, from the 16th to the 21ſt of March 1794.

Total. 3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Capt. Weatherall (Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, Major-General), wounded, not included in the above return. (Signed)

FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

[The Gazette of the 21ſt contains diſpatches from the Duke of York, giving an account of the motions and ſucceſs of the combined armies in Flanders; and from Sir John Jervis, at Martinico:--both which are unavoidably delayed for want of room.]

Mr. Pitt hath ſettled the terms of next year's lottery with Meſſrs. Roberts and Co. 50,000 tickets at 14l. 16s. 3d. each.

Dr. Prieſtly hath reſigned his charge at Hackney, and preached a farewell ſermon to his congregation; he goes out to America. He is ſucceeded, at Hackney, by the Rev. Thomas Belſham, Profeſſor of Divinity. On the 31ſt ult. he ſailed from the river, in the afternoon, for America, accompanied by a vaſt number of emigrants of all deſcriptions.--An elegant ſilver ink-ſtand, with the following inſcription, was preſented to him by three young gentlemen of the Univerſity of Cambridge: 'To Joſeph Prieſtly, LL.D. &c. on his departure into exile, from a few members of the univerſity of Cambridge, who regret that this expreſſion of their eſteem ſhould be occaſioned by the ingratitude of their country.'

Government have received advices from Mr. Hamilton, Britiſh conſul in Virginia, that the Scorpion packet, from Madraſs, was captured, 13th January laſt, by the French;

French; on board was Mr. Dale, third mate, and only surviving officer of the Winterton East Indiaman, who transmitted to Mr. Hamilton the following particulars concerning that unfortunate vessel: That the Winterton was wrecked off the island of Madagascar on the 20th of August 1792; that 130 of the crew and passengers were saved; that they were seven months on the island, and during that time they lost more than half their number by sickness, most of the passengers, the captain, and every officer but himself; at the expiration of that time, they proceeded for Madrass, but were taken by a French privateer; that he and 20 more were put on board the privateer, and the rest sent to the Mauritius; the privateer was afterwards taken by a Dutch ship, and he arrived at Madrass about twelve months from the time of the wreck. The Scorpion being then under dispatch, he took his passage on board her, and was again taken by the French fleet above mentioned.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by a select committee of the corporation of London, proceeded to Marquis Cornwallis' house, Burlington street, to present that nobleman with the freedom of the city of London, elegantly embellished with emblematical ornaments, and curiously wrote by Mr. Tomkins, inclosed in a gold box of 100 guineas value, agreeable to the order of Common Council some months back.

The Lord Mayor accompanied this with a very pertinent address. He conducted the Marquis to the Mansion-house, who there took the oath of a citizen of London, after which he was addressed by Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes on his meritorious conduct in the East. There was a splendid entertainment provided by the Lord Mayor on the occasion.

The capture of the Princess Royal Indiaman is confirmed, she was carried to the Mauritius.

On the trial of Mr. Hastings, Marquis Cornwallis, when interrogated, gave evidence to this effect. He had been in India between six and seven years: he did not, on his first arrival in India, visit all the provinces; but the next year he did, and from all the observations he had made, and the information he had received, it was his opinion, that the character of Mr. Hastings was in high estimation among the natives: It was competent to any person who felt himself aggrieved by the conduct of Mr. Hastings, to have delivered in their complaints; but, during the whole time of his being in India, he had not heard of any personal complaint against Mr. Hastings.

The English merchants at Bourdeaux, who had suffered a temporary confinement, are now restored to liberty; while in custody their cellars were entrusted to their head coopers and confidential servants.

The subscriptions carrying on in the counties through England, for internal defence, are going forward with every mark of loyalty and public spirit.

A number of Danish and Swedish vessels from the Baltic, with provisions and stores for France, have been captured by our cruizers during the course of this month, and brought into port.

The beginning of February last a French fleet of four ships of the line and frigates arrived in Hampton road, Virginia, having on board citizen Fauchet, the new minister from France, with consuls for the different districts of the United Sates. Citizen Fauchet was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State. He brought out letters of recall for Monsieur Genet.

25. His excellency the Lord Lieutenant prorogued the Irish Parliament till the 27th of May. The last session of that Parliament hath been distinguished by its great unanimity.

A court was held by the East India Directors and their thanks publicly given to Marquis Cornwallis for the honourable discharge of his high office in India.

Sir John Shore hath now succeeded to the office of Governor General in Bengal. By advices from that quarter we learn that the Nabob Marbarack Ul Dolwa is dead and that his son hath succeeded. Tippoo Sultan hath behaved in a very honourable manner, and expresses the most conciliatory sentiments to the English.

In the house of representatives in America, the secretary read a letter from the president of the United States, stating that the conduct of the French minister was unequivocally disapproved of by the Convention, and that his recall would be expedited without delay.

The rumours of an invasion from the French on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey were very frequent the whole of last month. It however passed over without any attempt made by the enemy; that their intention was to divert this country from sending further supplies of troops to the army in Flanders, or to make a de-

ſcent upon their own coaſts at the mouth of the Seine, and cut off the ſupplies of Paris, appears more probable. Their preparations however, in gun and flat-bottomed boats, were carried on in all their ports from Breſt to Dunkirk.

The Duke of York has formed a plan for raiſing a corps of waggoners to conſiſt of 600 men. Government find them in cloaths, boots, &c. they are to have 1s. 6d. per day ſubſiſtence, with liberty of returning to England at the expiration of one year.

EDINBURGH.

April 3. This day 500 of the North Fencible Regiment, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, embarked on board the tranſports in Leith Roads, for England. They diſcovered the greateſt willingneſs to follow their officers whereever they may be ordered, and a finer body of men are ſeldom to be met with. The officers have great merit in training this fine regiment ſo expeditiouſly.

The Marquis of Anerum, and Sir James Foulis are to command the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh by the right hon. Lord Henderland. There was no criminal trials before the Court; it proceeded to Dumfries.

4. This day the 1ſt diviſiſion of the Argyleſhire fencibles, commanded by the Marquis of Lorn, arrived in this city from Fifeſhire, to do duty in the Caſtle, in place of the North Fencibles.

5. The Blue Ribband, vacant by the death of the Duke of Newcaſtle, is beſtowed on the Duke of Buccleugh; and the Green Ribband, occupied by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, is given to Earl Powlet.

5. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Glaſgow by the right hon. Lords Eſkgrove and Abercromby, when Peter Buchanan, collector of the toll-duties at Port Dundas, in the barony and pariſh of Glaſgow, accuſed of murder, was outlawed for not appearing.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of William Pettigrew, accomptant in Glaſgow, accuſed of murder, or culpable homicide, committed upon his own wife. It appeared, from the evidence, that, for a conſiderable time paſt, the pannel and his wife had lived in bad habits together, and that he had repeatedly maltreated her, and uſed her cruelly; that while they, with ſome of their friends and neighbours, were taking a repaſt in the pannel's houſe, and drinking whiſky, &c. he conſidered ſome expreſſion uſed by his wife as importing an inſult upon him, whereupon he threw a glaſs of whiſky in her face, and thereafter got up, and, making a violent blow at her with the glaſs in his hand, ſtruck her upon the jaw and the right ſide of her head, which breaking the glaſs, a ſharp or pointed part thereof made a deep wound in her neck, cutting the jugular vein, and, ſhe falling down upon one of the company, he hit her a blow upon the head with the bottle which contained the whiſky. The wound ſhe received with the glaſs was ſuppoſed to have deprived her of ſpeech, as, after receiving it, ſhe never ſpoke, and died in little more than half an hour. The pannel attempted a proof of inſanity previous to, and at the time of committing this ſudden and raſh action; but, although it appeared that he was a man, at times, ſubject to the influence of violent paſſion, yet there did not appear a ſufficient proof of inſanity; the Jury found him guilty of the crime of culpable homicide libelled. He was, this day, ſentenced to tranſportation for fourteen years, under the certification of death in caſe of his returning before the expiry of that period.

Walter M'Farlane, ſervant and glazier to Meſſrs. Lindſay, Smith, and Co. manufacturers in Glaſgow, was accuſed, both upon the ſtatute and common law, of theft from their bleaching or printfield, by ſtealing ſundry articles of goods therefrom, and was found guilty upon his own confeſſion. He received the ſame ſentence of fourteen years tranſportation, under the like certification.

Janet Killoch, wife of William Lang, weaver in Upper Muir, in the pariſh of Neilſton, accuſed of theft, was, in conſequence of her own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life.

9. This morning, a Newhaven boat upſet near the pier end of Leith; by which accident, two women, one man, and a boy were drowned. Two men belonging to the boat were ſaved.

10. This day the Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Dumfries, when James Wilſon, accuſed of forging acceptors names to bills, was, upon his own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life.

12. The Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr, in conſequence of an overture, drew up a paſtoral warning to the people within their

their bounds, againſt irreligion and infidelity, which they appointed to be publiſhed; at the ſame time recommending it to the ſeveral miniſters, either to read the ſame from their pulpits, or cauſe it to be otherwiſe publiſhed in their reſpective pariſhes, as they ſhould judge proper.

The Synod of Fife, at their meeting this month, took under their conſideration the many abuſes of the Lord's day which have, of late, become prevalent among men of all ranks within their bounds, and feeling it to be their duty, eſpecially in the preſent ſituation of this country, to do what in them lies to remedy an evil, which has ſo much contributed to provoke the judgments of God, they unanimouſly agreed to appoint a committee of their number to inſpect the laws, civil and eccleſiaſtical, which relate to the obſervance of the Lord's day, to conſider what meaſures the Synod can moſt effectually employ to ſecure the obſervance of that divine inſtitution, and to report the reſult to their next meeting in October.

14. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverary by the right hon. Lord Abercromby, when John Stewart, tenant in Kilcalmonel, Argyleſhire, accuſed of wounding and deforcing a revenue officer, was outlawed for not appearing to ſtand trial.

His Lordſhip next proceeded to Stirling, and the Court opened with the trial of Robert Oſwald and John Neilſon, for deforcing an officer of the revenue, they were brought to the bar; but the dict againſt them was deſerted, *pro loco et tempore*.—This ends the weſtern circuit.

The amount of the late contribution for the Charity Work-houſe, towards paying off the debt of that houſe, amounts only to 2023l. 7s. 7d. which the managers are now paying to the creditors of the charity.

The Weſt Lowland fencibles, commanded by Col. Montgomery, are arrived at Chatham barracks in good health and ſpirits.

Total priſoners in Paris, on the 13th, 7063.

A conſiderable improvement is made in Typography by Profeſſor Wilſon at Glaſgow. He has invented a method of faſtening and locking the types into each other, ſo that their poſition cannot be altered, nor any letters drawn out without being at once diſcovered. This invention will prove of great advantage in printing aſtronomical and nautical tables, where the moſt perfect correctneſs is required. The Glaſgow foundery has long been celebrated for beauty of letter and excellence of manufacture.

Among the faſhionable amuſements in this city, thoſe under the title of Recitation, Muſic, and Imitation, by George Saville Carey, are reckoned highly entertaining, and are attended by very genteel and crowded audiences. Mrs. Carey's performances are alſo much admired.

On the 13th inſt. a girl three years old, was run over by two loaded carts, and killed on the ſpot, while amuſing herſelf on the ſide of the road near Caſtle Douglas, owing to the two carriers being conſiderably behind, allowing their horſes to go at random. The men have been committed to jail, till liberated in due courſe of law.

On Monday the 17th inſt. during a thunder ſtorm, the lightening entered the cotton-factory of Meſſrs. Craven, Brigg, and Shackleton, near Keighley, through the roof of the building, killed a woman, and then proceeded down the ſtairs, and knocked down Mr. Brigg in the counting-houſe, who lay ſenſeleſs ſome time without hope of recovery, but is now pretty well.—In its courſe it ſet fire to all the flyings and laps. The fire, however, was ſoon extinguiſhed.

24. Mr. John Banks was this day ordained miniſter of the firſt aſſociate congregation here, which has been vacant ſince the death of Mr. Adam Gib in 1788.

A contract is concluded for building another bridge over the Clyde at Glaſgow, to be called Hutchiſon's bridge, and to conſiſt of five arches, to be finiſhed in two years.

Government have contracted for building barracks to contain 1000 horſe, at Jock's Lodge, near Edinburgh, to be finiſhed in November.

Almoſt every county in Scotland, in the preſent emergency, have agreed to raiſe two troops of horſe each, at their own expence, for the internal defence of the country.

A bill is now depending in parliament to enable his Majeſty to give to the Earl of Newburgh certain forfeited eſtates in fee ſimple, which had belonged to his family.

AFFRAY IN THE THEATRE.

On Monday the 8th, the tragedy of Charles I. was performed at the Theatre Royal here. During the performance, ſome perſons thought fit to expreſs their di

diſapprobation of certain ſentiments by repeated hiſſings, which interrupted the performers, and conſiderably diſturbed the audience, which was numerous and reſpectable. At the end of the ſecond act ſeveral gentlemen called to the band in the orcheſtra to play *God ſave the King*, and from reſpect to his Majeſty the greater part of the audience were diſpoſed to ſtand, the gentlemen with their hats off, during its performance. A few, however, remained ſeated with hats on. The audience inſiſted that they ſhould comply with what appeared to be the general wiſh. This, however, they refuſed to do, and perſiſted in their refuſal. High words and then blows were the conſequence, which for a ſhort time bore an alarming aſpect. No material injury was done: the performance went on, though under conſiderable diſadvantage from murmuring and noiſe.

On the 10th ſome attempts were made to interrupt the harmony of the houſe during the performance of the 'Brothers,' but it was ſoon got under.

Parties however were not quite ſatisfied. On Saturday the 12th they ſeemed determined to renew the conteſt with redoubled vigour, both ſides muſtering all their forces. In the courſe of the day a report had been induſtriouſly circulated, that a ſerious combat would take place, as the diſſenting party on the previous nights had determined to renew their oppoſition that evening, and to oppoſe force to force. The play 'Which is the Man,' was performed to the end without any interruption—at the concluſion, the audience remained for ſome minutes in ſilent anxiety. At length a voice called to the band to play '*God Save the King*;' at the ſame time *off hats* was called for from every corner of the houſe. This ſeemed to be the ſignal for attack.—The gentlemen who had formerly refuſed to comply with this demand, again inſiſted they had a right to keep on their hats, and perſiſted in this reſolution.

Not a moment was loſt as ſoon as this was diſcovered. It is difficult to ſay which party made the firſt attack; it was furious beyond example; each party had prepared for the conteſt, by arming themſelves with bludgeons; and while the affray laſted, the moſt ſerious conſequences were apprehended, as each party fought with determined reſolution. Many dreadful blows were given, which brought ſeveral individuals to the ground; and the wounded were in danger of being trampled to death in the general confuſion. The party, however, who inſiſted on keeping on their hats, being at length overcome, left the houſe, and the wounded were carried out. The pit was the principal ſcene of action.

While theſe diſturbances were going on within the houſe, a conſiderable crowd collected without, and ſeemed to wait with anxiety the iſſue of the conteſt. After the wounded had got their heads dreſſed, and were put into carriages to be conveyed to their lodgings, the mob took the horſes from one of the coaches, and drew it along the bridge to the ſouth ſide of the town.

It is to be regretted, that the Theatre, which is deſigned for rational amuſement and inſtruction, ſhould be fixed on as the place for ſettling party differences and political diſputes. If ſuch practices are not put an end to, the beſt of company, particularly the ladies, will be compelled to withdraw their preſence from a Theatre, where they are liable to have their amuſements interrupted, and their lives endangered, by perſons of ſuch turbulent diſpoſitions, as take delight only in ſcenes of riot, confuſion, and uproar, ſetting aſide all reſpect for decorum or good breeding.

The Magiſtrates and Sheriff, determined to uſe every exertion to ſuppreſs ſuch commotions in future, have iſſued the following proclamation to warn the perpetrators againſt ſuch practices in time coming:

Whereas, in the courſe of laſt week, Violent and Riotous Proceedings took place in the Theatre Royal of this city, and ſtreets adjoining, to the great annoyance of the peaceful and well-diſpoſed inhabitants, and contrary to all order and good government. Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Sheriff, being determined to put a ſtop to ſuch illegal and unwarrantable proceedings, have ordered peace officers to attend and take into cuſtody all perſons ſo offending in future.—As a further means to prevent a repetition of meaſures ſo highly improper, it is alſo recommended to all parents and maſters to be attentive to the conduct of their children, apprentices, and ſervants, and to prevent them from engaging in, or countenancing proceedings which muſt be extremely hurtful to thoſe concerned therein, and deſtructive of the public tranquillity: And whereas there is reaſon to ſuſpect that theſe diſturbances have originated from previous combinations, entered into by a few diſaffected, evil-diſpoſed perſons, who came to the Theatre for the purpoſe of interrupting part of the entertainment, a reward of *Fifty Guineas* is hereby offered to any perſon or perſons who will, within three months from this

this date, give such information to the Procurator-Fiscal for the said city or county, as shall be the means of discovering and bringing to justice the persons who have or shall be concerned in such unlawful combinations, to be paid upon conviction.

On the morning of the 13th, a duel took place at the back of the Meadow between two gentlemen, Lieut. W——— and Mr. M——; both parties fired and both were wounded; the former gentleman slightly in the hand, the latter had a ball lodged in one of his thighs which has not yet been extracted.

It is said the challenge originated in a difference which took place late on Sunday evening in Princes Street.

A squadron of British frigates have taken three French frigates, one of 44, one of 36, and the third of 22 guns. The particulars in our next.

THE weather continued uncommonly warm and soft till the 27th, when a very sensible change took place, the wind went to the N. East and brought rain, sometimes hail, and very unpleasant rawness and cold. The country however still looks well. Provisions have continued to be in plenty during the month, with little or no variation of price, excepting best beef and mutton have risen to 5d. The herrings have left this coast.

LISTS.

CAPTURES.

By the British.

LLOYD'S LIST.

The Favourite, Bradley, of Liverpool, was well at St. Eustatia on the 19th January; had taken ten prizes, three were sent to Montserrat, and seven to St. Kitt's.

The Experiment Luggar has taken, near Calais, a Danish brig, bound to France, loaded with salt-petre, iron, hemp, and pot ash.

The Amphitrite armed ship has taken and brought into the Downs the Margaretha Dorothea, ——, from Altona to Genoa with wheat, &c.—the Spees Nova, ——, from Altona, with wheat, for a market; and the Two Brothers, ——, with wine, spirits, &c.

The Caroline, of Boston, from Havre-de-grace to Hamburgh, and a Danish galliot, with 264 chests of arms, ammunition, &c. are taken by the Thetis and Brilliant frigates, and brought into the Downs.

The Hermit, Williams, from Bristol to Antigua, has retaken the Fox, of Poole, from Lisbon to London, and sent her into Cork.

The Amphitrite armed ship has taken and brought into Dover, the Margareta Dorothea, Wallis, from Dort, for the Streights.

By the French.

The sloops Hope, Smith; Atalanta, Harding; and Thomas, Noyce, of Alderney, in ballast; and a large sloop loaded, name unknown, are taken near Alderney by a French frigate and cutter, and carried into Cherbourg.

The John and Elisabeth, Belles, from St. Kitt's to London, was drove from St. Kitts in a gale of wind, and taken by a privateer, and carried into St. Thomas's.

The Ark, Simpson, from London to Ancona, towing into Toulon, was there seized.

11. The Adventure, M'Dougall, from Grenada to Savanna, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Martinique.

14. The Cæsar, Karr, from the Isle of Man to the Streights, is taken by a French 74, in the Bay, and is since wrecked on the coast of France.

The Arab packet, from Corunna, to Falmouth, was taken by a French man of war of 74 guns, on the 31st December last, and sent to Port L'Orient.

The Albion, Thomson, from Bristol, to Charlestown, is taken by a French frigate.

Elsinore, March 22.—By letters from Bergen, in Norway, we have advice, that Le Subtile French privateer has taken the following vessels:

The Vrow Elke, Siebolh, from Embden to London;—the John, Fowler, from Newcastle to Borwig; the Sisters, Gibbs, from Harwich, and sunk her at sea;—the Thomas, Dalby, from Gravesend;—the London, Boyden, from Harwich; and a Dutch fishing smack, were burnt at sea.

The Ellen, Raphael, from Liverpool to Jamaica, is said to be taken by a French frigate, and carried into Brest.

The Aurora, Dickey, from New Providence, to St. Augustine, is taken by the Sans Pariel, and carried into Charlestown.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, James Law, Esq; Surgeon, to Miss Jane Robertson of Gask.

At Edinburgh, James Fiffe, Esq; of Dublin, to Miss Jean Steven, only daughter to Mr Steven, Architect.

At Finlayson, James Murdoch jun. Merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Frances Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, Esq;

3. At Dumfries, Mr Thomas Hotchkis, Brewer in Edinburgh, to Miss Anne Richardson of Knockshannoch.

21. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Stewart of Manchester, to Miss Jean Miller of that city.

21. At Guisbro, Laurence Dundas, Esq; eldest son to Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. to Miss Hall, daughter of General Hall.

22. The Right Hon. Vis. Weymouth to the Hon. Miss Byng, daughter of Lord Vis. Torrington.

23. At Edinburgh, William Graham junior of Mosknow, to Miss Grace Gordon daughte

daughter of the late Hon. Col. J. Gordon, brother to the Earl of Aboyne.

26. Mr Henry Jardine, W. S. to Miſs Cath. Skene, daughter of the deceaſed George Skene of Rubiſlaw, Eſq.

28. Mr John Menzies of the Cuſtoms Edinburgh, to Miſs Barbara Laird of Port Glaſgow.

28. Walter Sterling, Eſq; of Fiſkine in Lanarkſhire, to the only daughter of Mr Goodeneugh, Somerſet place.

The Right Hon. Viſ. Belgrave, to the Hon. Miſs Egerton, daughter of Lord Grey de Wilton.

BIRTHS.

March 10. Her Catholic Majeſty a Prince.

April 1. Mrs Wauchop of Niddery, a daughter.

11. Mrs Wymeſs of Cuttlehill, a ſon.

13. Mrs Col. Campbell of Strathendry, a ſon.

19. At Keith-hall, Lady Inverurie, a ſon.

25. Counteſs of Aylesbury, a daughter.

30. Mrs Riddle of Ardnamurchan, a daughter.

The wife of Peter Thomſon in the pariſh of Kieg, three boys, all likely to do well.

DEATHS.

On the 12th Auguſt laſt, Thomas Brown, Eſq; Captain of Engineers in the ſervice of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company, ſon of Thomas Brown, Eſq; of Johnſton-Burn.

9th of laſt November at Calcutta, Hugh Cunningham Durham, Eſq; ſon of the late Adam C. Durham of Bonnington, Eſq.

At Madraſs, Capt. Ambroſe Ruſſel, of 52d foot.

On the 19th March at Lisbon the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, fourth ſon of Lord Southampton. He married in 1790 Lady Ann Weſley ſiſter to the Earl of Mornington, and Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Ducheſs of York.

March 5. At Madrid, Don Philip, their Catholic Majeſty's youngeſt ſon.

31. At Exeter, Capt Archibald Balneaves, late of the 45th regiment.

Lately at Roxburgh Newton, Andrew Gemmells aged 105, he was a dragoon in Queen Ann's wars, and travelled Scotland 49 years as a beggar.

April 1. The Hon. Juſtice Hewitt, of the King's Bench, Ireland.

3. Mr James Watſon, late Rector of the grammar ſchool, Haddington.

Near Langholme, John Neal, aged 107, he was a trooper in Glenbucket's regiment of horſe at Sheriff Muir, 1715.

At Luncarty, Mr John Ramſay, aged 95.

6. Mrs Agnes Dickſon, of Hartree, aged 90.

7. At London, Miſs Elizabeth M'Farlane, daughter of the late Dr M'Farlane, miniſter of the Cannongate, Edinburgh.

8. At London, Right Hon. Dowager Lady Vernon.

Benj. Bryan, alias, Big Ben the Pugiliſt,

11. At Jedburgh, Mrs Mary Haig, widow of Mr Thomas Potts Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghſhire.

Mrs Robina Hamilton, wife of Mr. Will, Wymeſs, W S

12. At Shaws of Cloſeburn, Capt. John Hamilton.

At the taking of Martinico, John Campbell of Blythſwood, Eſq; Lieut.-Col. of the 9th regt. of foot. His only bother and ſucceſſor, Alexander, a Captain in 2d bat. of royals, is now a priſoner at Toulon having gone in after it was evacuated. It is remarkable that three opulent eſtates are poſſeſſed by gentlemen who have changed their names to Campbell, viz. Col. Campbell's father was Douglas, Sir Alexander Campbell's was Livingſton, and General Campbell of Boquhan was Fletcher; ſuch has been the deſire of their anceſtors to preſerve the name of Campbell along with the eſtates.

Killed at Martinique, Capt. M'Ewan of the 38th foot; and at St. Domingo, Capt. Morſhead of the royals.

14. John Ried at Straloch, aged 96.

17. In the 85th year of his age, John Stevenſon Eſq; M. P. for Tregony.

17. At St. Ninians, Capt. John Livingſtone, late of the 26th foot, and brother of the late Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglaſs.

17. At Ballied, Mrs Campbell of Auchalladder.

18. At Dalſerf, Mrs Hamilton of Broomhill.

18. In the 81ſt year of his age the Right Hon. Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, Viſ. Bayham, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council. His Lordſhip was ſon of Sir John Pratt, Chief Juſtice of England to George I. and ſucceeded Sir Robert Henley, afterwards Earl of Northington, as Attorney-General in 1757, and Chief Juſtice Willis in the Common Pleas in 1762, and Lord Northington as Lord High Chancellor in 1766, which he reſigned in 1770 when the great ſeal was put in commiſſion. In 1782 he was appointed Preſident of the Council, which he reſigned in 1783, but was re-appointed in 1784, which office he enjoyed ever ſince. His Lordſhip was in 1764 preſented with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box, and they had alſo his picture placed in Guildhall, as a teſtimony of the juſt ſenſe they entertained of his inflexible integrity, Vol. xxvi. p. 103. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by John Viſcount Bayham, M. P. for the city of Bath, a Lord of the Treaſury, and a Teller of the Exchequer.

19. At Brompton, aged 82, Sir William Johnſton, Bart.

20. At Edinburgh, General Robert Dalrymple Horne Elphinſtone, Col. of the 53d foot.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Suſan Tod, widow of Mr Geo. Logan, late Miniſter at Ormiſton.

21. At Aberdeen, in her 80th year, Mrs Elphinſtone of Glack.

At Friers Carſe, Robert Riddle Eſq; of Glenriddel.

In

In Germany, by a cannon ſhot, the Hon. Capt. Carleton 1ſt dragoons, ſon of Lord Dorcheſter.

Lately, in the Iſland of Tobago, Mr Charles Wardrope, Surgeon there.

23. The Right Hon. Counteſs of Guilford.

Sir John Collins, Capt. of his Majeſty's ſhip Berwick of 74 guns, in the Mediteranean.

25. At Old Aberdeen, Capt. Alexander Geary, late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

26. At Monzie, the Rev. Mr George Erſkine, Miniſter of that pariſh.

26. Killed in Flanders, Maj. Gen. Manſell, and Capt. Fellows, of the 3d dragoon guards.

27. At Kinnaird houſe, James Bruce of Kinnaird, Eſq; the well known traveller into Abyſſinia to diſcover the ſource of the Nile, and author of theſe travels.

27. Mr. Lumſdaine, widow of W. Lumſdaine, Eſq; W. S.

30. At his houſe, of Park, Sir Thomas Hay of Park, Bart.

PREFERMENTS.

Reginald Courtnay, L.L. D. Biſhop of Briſtol, vice Dr. Madan, tranſlated to the See of Peterborough.

Earl of Euſton to be Ranger of St James Park, vice Lord Grenville made auditor of exchequer.

Dr William Jack, to be Profeſſor of Philoſophy, King's College, Aberdeen, vice Dr Dunbar, reſigned.

10. Mr William M'Cartney, is ordained Miniſter of Old Kirkpatrick, vice Mr Davidſon, deceaſed.

John Carthen, Eſq; to be comptroller of the mint, and William Chennery, Eſq; to be agent for the Bahama Iſlands, both vice James Smith, Eſq; appointed paymaſter of Out-penſioners in Chelſea Hoſpital, vacant by the death of Mr. Brummel.

On the 27th of March, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr Thomas Stuart, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Newburgh in Fife.

PROMOTIONS.

3d drag. guards, Lieut. Col. Richard Welford, from 8th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Manſell.

8th drag. Capt. James Hall to be Major, vice Vandeleur.

17th drag. Maj. Vandeleur from 8th drag. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Birch.

6th drag. Brev. Maj. William Gunn, to be Major, vice Hart.

8th drag. Lieut. Col. Alexander Hart from 6th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Welford.

20th foot, Maj. David Markham, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lind, who retires. Capt. David Clephane to be Major, vice Markham.

28d foot, Capt. Gordon Drummond, from 41ſt to be Major, vice Gibbin, reſigned; dated 28th February.

43d foot, Maj. J. Drummond to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hewit, promoted to a regiment.

68th foot, Maj. Gen. John Manſell from 3d drag. guards, to be Colonel, vice Lambton, deceaſed.

79th foot, Capt. George Rowley from 64th to be Major.

80th foot, Capt. William Armſtrong to be Major, vice Champagne.

87th foot, Lieut. Col. J. Doyle to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Viſc. Dungarvan from 14th foot, and William Tendale from 10th drag. to be Majors.

GARRISONS.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. William Harcourt, Governor of Fort William, vice Murray, deceaſed.

Col. John York to be Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, vice Gore, deceaſed.

85th foot, Maj. 1. De Burgh, late 71ſt, to be Colonel.

Maj. Robert Brownrigg, from 49th, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Frederick Keppel, from 46th, to be Major.

BREVETS.

Maj. Kochlar of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Col. Edmund Fanning to be Major General in America only.

Maj. H. G. Grey, 18th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. *N. B.* This gentleman brought the news of the taking of Martinique.

Maj. J. E. Urquhart to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Admiralty office, April 12.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon William Waldegrave, Thomas Pringle, Eſq; and Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. to be Colonels in his Majeſty's Marine Forces, in the room of George Murray, Eſq; Robert Linzee, Eſq; and Sir James Wallace, Knt. appointed Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet.

This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

To be Admirals of the White—Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Hon. Sam. Barrington, and Robert Roddam, Eſq.

To be Admirals of the Blue—Nicholas Vincent, Eſq; Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Richard Edwards, Eſq; Thomas Graves, Eſq; Robert Digby, Eſq; Benjamin Marlow, Eſq; Sir Alex. Hood, K. B. Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. and Rt. Hon. Sam. Lord Hood.

To be Vice Admirals of the Red—Sir Rich. Hughes, Bart. John Elliot, Eſq; William Hotham, Eſq; Joſeph Peyton, Eſq; John Carter Allen, Eſq; Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Sir John Laforey, Bart. and John Dalrymple, Eſq.

T

To be Vice Admirals of the White—Herbert Sawyer, Esq; Sir Richard King, Bart. Jonathan Faulknor, Esq; Philip Affleck, Esq; Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, Esq; Richard Brathwaite, Esq; and Philip Cosby, Esq.

To be Vice Admirals of the Blue—Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; Samuel Cornish, Esq; John Brisbane, Esq; Charles Wolseley, Esq; Sam. Cranston Goodall, Esq; Hon. Keith Stewart, and His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence.

To be Rear Admirals of the Red—Richard Onslow, Esq; Robert Kingsmill, Esq; Sir Geo. Collier, Knt. George Bowyer, Esq; Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Rowland Cotton, Esq; Benjamin Caldwell, Esq; Hon. William Cornwallis, Will. Allan, Esq; John Macbride, Esq; and Geo. Vandeput, Esq.

To be Rear Admirals of the White—Charles Buckner, Esq; John Gell, Esq; William Dickson, Esq; Alan Gardner, Esq.

The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

To be Rear Admirals of the White—John Lewis Gidion, Esq; Geo. Gayton, Esq; Geo. Murray (1st) Esq; Robert Linzee, Esq; Sir James Wallace, Knt. Wm. Peer Williams, Esq; and Thomas Pasley, Esq.

To be Rear Admirals of the Blue—John Symons, Esq; Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Charles Thompson, Esq; James Cumming, Esq; John Ford, Esq; John Colpoys, Esq; Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq; Archibald Dickson, Esq; Geo. Montague, Esq; Thomas Dumaresq, Esq; and Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone.

Alterations in the House of Commons since January 1st, 1794.

Banbury, William Holbeck, vice Frederick North, Comptroller of Customs.

Cardiff, E. J. Stewart, vice Lord Mountstewart, dead.

Malmsbury, F. Glenville, vice B. B. Hopkins.

Melburn Port, Mark Wood, vice Richard Johnston.

Plympton-Earl, William Mannings, vice Earl of Carhampton.

Queenborough, John Sargent, vice Angus Rogers.

Seaford, R. P. Joddrell, vice J. Sargent.

East Retford, William Henry Clinton, vice Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle.

Steyning, J. H. Major, vice J. Curtis.

Wallingford, J. William Sykes, vice N. W. Wraxell, Steward of the Chiltern Hundred.

Watling, General Goldsworthy, vice Lord Herbert, now Earl of Pembroke.

Winchelsea, J. H. Addington, vice Sir Fred. Vane.

Windsor, William Grant, vice P. P. Powney.

Chipen Wycomb, Sir F. Barrings, vice Sir John Jervis, K. B.

Perthshire, Col. Graham, vice General Murray.

Rossshire, Mr. M'Kenzie of Seaforth, vice William Adam

SEQUESTRATIONS.

April 1. John M'Geachy, merchant in Glasgow.

3. James Hardie Douglas, late distiller at Craigintinny.

3. James Butter, butcher and cattle-dealer in Inverkeithing.

8. James Burnet, stocking merchant in Glasgow.

10. Allan Fernie, merchant in Cupar of Fife.

11. James Macintosh, merchant or thread manufacturer.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, April 25.

Wheat, 26s. 0d. Barley, 22s. Oats, 17s. Pease, 16s. 3d. Grey Pease, 20s. Beans, 15s. 6d. Ware Beer for Seed, 23s.

Edinburgh, April 28. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 10½d. Pease-meal, 9d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for March.

Burial Places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yester's,	20	34	54
West-kirk, -	29	24	53
Canongate, -	6	10	16
Calton, -	29	22	51
Total -	90	95	174

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No.
Under	2	58	Accident -	2
Between 2 &	5	29	Aged -	18
5 &	10	13	Apoplexy -	1
10 &	20	4	Asthma -	5
20 &	30	7	Bowelhive -	9
30 &	40	11	Childbed -	2
40 &	50	16	Chincough -	8
50 &	60	16	Consumption -	39
60 &	70	17	Cramp in the Stomach	3
70 &	80	8	Croup -	3
80 &	90	5	Fever -	19
90 &	100	0	Measles -	4
			Palsey -	3
		174	Small Pox -	41
			Stillborn -	6
			Teething -	10
			Water in the Head	1
Decreased		5		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

April 17.	April 30.
Bank Stock 160¾	168
3 per cent. red. 68	70¼
3 per cent. conf. 68¼	71
4 per cent. conf. 82½	84⅝
India Stock 203	207
India Bonds ——	11s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 20s. 6d. pr.	16s. 6d. pr.

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Beans, 15s.

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March.

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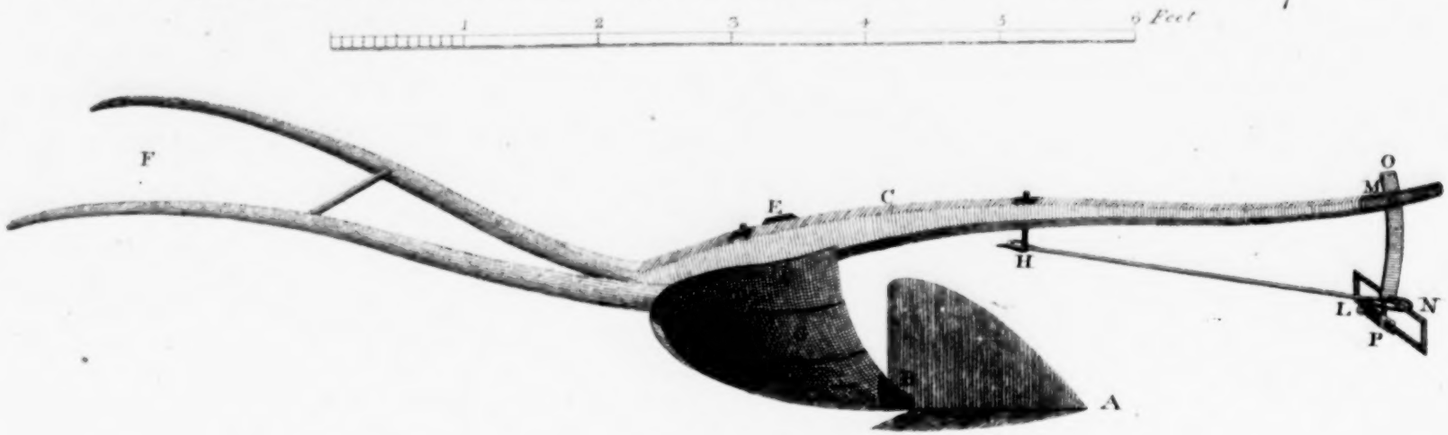
ARGYLE SHIRE PLOUGH engraved for the *SCOTS MAGAZINE* May 1794.



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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1794.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY ALEX. CHAPMAN AND CO.

And Sold by James Watson & Co. No 40. South Bridge.
And by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

Description of the Plate.

NEW INVENTED PLOUGH.

THIS plough, of which an accurate engraving is given, taken from a model lying at the Abbeyhill, was invented by the Rev. Mr Alexander Campbell, minister of Kilcalmonell in Argyleshire.

It is not in our power to give a full and satisfactory description of this ingenious and useful plough,—that would require the accuracy and minuteness of the inventor.—But the reader who is conversant in such machinery, will perceive its distinguishing properties from the figure. Models may be seen at the Hall of the Highland Society, and at the workhouse of Thomas Lindsay, Wright, Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, from whom we take the following description.

A. The Sock; the land side of which supplies the place of the coulter, and the sole of it serves for a feather; it is 18 inches long, and is made of a plate of iron 12 inches broad when finished, and somewhat under half an inch thick.

B. The Head—to be made of iron in a triangular form, 4 inches broad, by 2 inches at the thickest part. There are 5 inches of the head fixed in the sock.

C. The Beam, 4 inches thick, by 5 inches deep, gradually tapered thinner; the length 6 feet.

E. The Sheath must be of the same thickness with the beam above, and the head below, and is five inches broad. An iron skrew bolt connects the beam and head behind the sheath.

F. The handles are so made that the slope of the mould-board, which is fixed to one of them, may be the longer and more gradual. They are 5 feet 8 inches long, and 2 feet 4 inches asunder at the ends.

G. The mould-board consists of 7 rounded sticks 2 inches in diameter, the covert of them is in the plane of the sole, the rest in succession close to each other above it. This makes the mould-board 14 inches broad.—To prevent any earth from getting over the mould-board, a thin dale 4 or 5 inches broad is fixed above it. The mould-board landside, and sole of the plough are clad with iron.

The length, is 20 inches; this added to 18 inches, the length of the sock, makes the length from point to heel, 3 feet 2 inches.

The muzzle or bridal O. P. H. is also of a more convenient and better construction than those commonly in use. By means of the screw pins at L. and M. different degrees of land may be given to the plough; the iron rod L. H. being thereby moved sideways in the socket L. N. and up and down by O. P. The rod is 30 inches long, 1 broad, and half an inch thick. It is hooked into a screw-bolt at H. Two inches of the rod project at N. in the form of an eye, before the muzzle, to receive the hook of the cross-tree.

ADVANTAGES.

THE improvements made by this gentleman on the best constructed plough now in use (Mr Small's) are chiefly calculated, we understand, for a hilly country. The advantages are: It is not so liable to be interrupted, or turned out of its course by stones, roots, &c. as other ploughs are; nor does it dip so deep as to be liable to be broken by large stones or flags.

The motion of the muzzle is also a manifest improvement. Another advantage it has over other ploughs is, its not being so liable to be choaked up by stubble, &c. this we understand to be its chief excellency, and an object much desired in the construction of the plough.

Upon the whole we are informed that this plough is lighter, less expensive, and less liable to go out of trim than the ordinary plough, and that with it two horses can plough land which require four with any other plough. It has been tried by a Committee of the Highland Society with the assistance of practical farmers, who highly approved of it, and rewarded the inventor with a gold medal, value L. 25 Sterling.

*** They are made and sold by Thomas Lindsay; price, from 2l. 15s. to 3l. If made with a wooden head, 2l. 5s.

OFFENSIVE WEAPON LATELY FOUND. (See p. 303.)

1. A spear 11 inches long, made with a spring-fold that it may go into the pocket.
2. A sharp hook, supposed for cutting bridles.
3. An axe.
4. The screw-head, which goes into a pole or walking staff.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a conſtant reader of your Magazine, and requeſt the favour of your inſerting the incloſed paper. Perhaps it may have the effect of enabling ſome of your readers to ſee the advantages of our mixed government in their true colours, and of aſſiſting others to prize more juſtly than they were wont to do, the different orders of men, which are acknowledged and eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh conſtitution.

ON THE NECESSITY OF DISTINCTION OF RANKS IN SOCIETY.

WHETHER that equality of rank and condition which has of late been ſo loudly contended for, would be more agreeable to the order of nature, or more conducive to the happineſs and proſperity of mankind, may indeed be made a queſtion; but it is a queſtion which cannot receive different anſwers from men capable of reflecting without prejudice and partiality. A ſtate of perfect equality can ſubſiſt only among beings poſſeſſing equal talents and equal virtues; but ſuch beings are not men. Were all mankind under the conſtant influence of the laws of virtue, a diſtinction of ranks would be unneceſſary: but in that caſe civil gov rnment itſelf would likewiſe be unneceſſary; becauſe men would have attained all that perfection to which it is the object of civil government, as well as of religion, to guide them: every man then would be a law unto himſelf. But whilſt, in ſo many breaſts, the ſelfiſh paſſions predominate over thoſe which are ſocial, violence muſt be reſtrained by authority; and there can be no authority without a diſtinction of ranks, ſuch as may at all times influence the public opinion.

It is aſſerted, that government is founded only on opinion; and that this opinion is of two kinds: opinion of intereſt, and opinion of right. When a people are perſuaded that it is their intereſt to ſupport the government under which they live, that government muſt be very ſtable. But, among the worthleſs and unthinking part of the community, this perſuaſion has ſeldom place. All men, however, have a notion of rights; of a right to property, and a right to power: and when a nation conſiders a certain order of men as having a right to that eminence in which they are placed, this opinion, call it prejudice or what you will, contributes much to the peace and happineſs of civil ſociety. There are many, however, who think otherwiſe, and imagine, that the ſociety in which the greateſt equality prevails muſt always be the moſt ſecure. Theſe men conceive it to be the buſineſs of a good government, to diſtribute as equally as poſſible, thoſe bleſſings which bounteous nature offers to all. It may readily be allowed that this reaſoning is concluſive; but the great queſtion returns, How far can equality prevail in a ſociety which is ſecure? and what is poſſible to be done in the equal diſtribution of the bleſſings of nature? Till theſe queſtions be anſwered, we gain nothing by declaiming on the rights and equality of men; and the anſwers which have ſometimes been given to them, ſuppoſe a degree of perfection in human nature, which, if it were real, would make all civil inſtitutions uſeleſs, as well as the reveries of thoſe reformers. The conduct of the democratic ſtates of Pagan antiquity, together with the oppreſſive

anarchy and ſhameful violences which we have ſeen, and ſtill ſee in a neighbouring kingdom, will be conſidered, by many, as a full and ſatisfactory anſwer, deduced from experience, to all the ſchemes of the viſionary theoriſt: ſuch facts at leaſt render the abolition of the order of nobility a matter of more importance, and of infinitely greater difficulty, than thoſe who plead for it are diſpoſed to allow.

It is an opinion not uncommon, and at leaſt plauſible, that the nobility of a well-regulated ſtate is the beſt ſecurity againſt monarchial deſpotiſm or lawleſs uſurpation on the one hand, and the confuſion of democratic inſolence on the other. Self-intereſt is the moſt powerful principle in the human breaſt; and it is obviouſly the intereſt of ſuch men to preſerve that balance of power in ſociety upon which the very exiſtence of their order depends. Corrupted as the preſent age confeſſedly is, a very recent inſtance could be given, in which the Britiſh houſe of Peers reſcued at once the ſovereign and the people from the threatened tyranny of a faction. Yet a celebrated author has lately exhibited, in a few, but forcible words, ſome of the common arguments againſt this diſtinction of ranks. 'Nobility, (ſays he) a diſtinction equally impolitic and immoral, and worthy of the times of ignorance and of rapine, which gave it birth, is a violation of the rights of that part of the nation that is deprived of it; and as equality becomes a ſtimulus towards diſtinction, ſo, on the other hand, this is the radical vice of a government, and the ſource of a variety of evils. It is almoſt impoſſible that there ſhould be any uncommon inſtances of virtue in a ſtate, when recompences belong excluſively to a certain claſs of ſociety, and when it coſts no more to obtain theſe than the trouble of being born. Amongſt this liſt of privileged perſons, virtues, talents, and genius, muſt, of courſe, be much leſs frequent than in the other claſſes, ſince, without the poſſeſſion of any of theſe qualities, they who belong to it are ſtill honoured and rewarded. Thoſe who profit by this abſurd ſubverſion of principles, and thoſe who loſe by this unjuſt diſtribution of favours, which ſeem to have grown into a right, cannot have any other than falſe, immoral, and pernicious ideas concerning merit.'

A perfect equality, however, in rank and fortune has ſeldom been contended for, except by the moſt ignorant enthuſiaſts. It is indeed doubtful whether it could poſſibly exiſt. The more moderate and rational reformers have acknowledged, that as theſe differences have always exiſted in ſome way or other, ſo, from the infinite variety of talents and attainments in the world, we have reaſon to expect they will exiſt in every form of government and among every people. The queſtion, therefore, is reduced to this: Whether the preſent mode of diſtinction, or any other which could be inſtituted in its ſtead, be upon the whole the beſt? That the preſent is not perfect, or wholly without faults, few will be ſanguine enough to contradict: and a wiſe man in the ſober hour of philoſophical reflection will ſcarcely preſume to aſſert, that any other ſcheme which human ingenuity can plan, would be wholly without imperfection, or altogether free from error. The caſe is, the errors of our own ſyſtem are preſent, and on this account we ſee and feel them with peculiar force: the other plan we look forward to, perhaps in too ſanguine a manner, and we probably forget, in the deluſive heat of imagination, that if diſtinction depended entirely on merit, we ſhould ſcarcely find a ſociety of men ſo honeſt, or ſo able, as always to reward it according to its deſerts; or if this were poſſible, as perhaps in the nature of things it is not, ſuch is the ſelf-partiality of the generality of men, that few would think he were dealt juſtly by, if he were not promoted as well as his neighbour; and it is clearly impoſſible to promote every one. For ſuch reaſons then, it is unqueſtionably ſafer to remain as we are, as we know the evils, that attend our preſent ſituation, and are ſtill able to bear them, rather than to hazard a change, which, with ſome benefits, might alſo perhaps increaſe the troubles and deſtroy many of the bleſſings of ſocial life. (*To be continued.*)

AC-

ACCOUNT OF D^r. ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE.

DR. PITCAIRNE was undoubtedly ſprung from the family of Pitcairne in Fife, which is itſelf a branch of the ſtock of Forthar, in the ſame ſhire. His father was Alexander Pitcairne, a trader and a magiſtrate of Edinburgh, his mother was a Sydſerf of the family of Ruthlaw, in the county of Lothian: and he was born in Edinburgh, on the 25th December 1652.

The ſchool of Dalkeith had the honour of teaching Pitcairne the elements of language. In 1668 he entered the Univerſity of Edinburgh, where, ſtudying philoſophy under profeſſor William Paterſon, he obtained his Maſter of Arts degree, in 1671, the ſame year wherein his father acted as baillie of Edinburgh. Pitcairne ſeems now to have gratified himſelf with the delights of promiſcuous ſtudy, till fixing on the law, he purſued it with ſuch activity as to loſe his health. Being adviſed by the phyſicians to ſeek abroad for what he had thus loſt at home, he went to Paris, where, becoming enamoured of phyſic, he forſook the law.

His father diſapproving of this youthful unſteadineſs, which could lead to no profitable profeſſion, ſoon recalled him.

Becoming acquainted, on his return, with profeſſor David Gregory, he attached himſelf to the ſtudy of the mathematics, which, purſuing with predetermined ardour, he made ſome improvements in the method of *Infinite Series*, which had been then lately invented. And ſeeing, as the biographers aſſure us, ſome neceſſary connection between phyſic and geometry, he finally fixed on phyſic for his profeſſion.

But, at Edinburgh, there was then no other medical ſchool than the chambers of the ſick, and the ſhops of the practitioners; and, in 1675, he again repaired to the ſeat of ſcience at Paris, where, genius and diligence uniting together, he advanced with rapid progreſs in his profeſſional career. He appears to have ſtudied phyſic hiſtorically, in order to trace the knowledge of the ancients, that he might perceive the diſcoveries of the moderns. On the 13th of Auguſt 1680, he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, from the faculty at Rheims. And returning ſoon after to Edinburgh, in order to practiſe the healing art which he had thus acquired, he was named among the perſons who were then the moſt eminent for medical knowledge, in the patent, that inſtituted the Royal College of Phyſicians, in his native city, on the 29th of November 1681.

Being at laſt ſettled in practice, he, ere long, roſe to the heights and profits of his profeſſion. While walking on theſe eminences, he caſt his eyes on Margaret, the daughter of Colonel James Hay of Pitfour, whom he married, and by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. A few years deprived him ſucceſſively of his children and his wife, to whom he addreſſed an affectionate copy of Latin verſes. He continued, however, to augment his practice with great diligence, and to extend his fame with uncommon ſucceſs. And, with deſign to promote both, he publiſhed, in 1688, his *Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus*. In this treatiſe he zealouſly aſſerted the right of Harvey to the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, who thereby laid the foundation for the mechanic principles of phyſic, which, in this country, Pitcairne firſt brought into vogue. In the midſt of his ſucceſs, *the Revolution* gave him irreconcileable chagrin. His loyalty, which was hereditary in his family, ſaw none of thoſe cauſes of *forfaulture*, which the *Convention* had found in the miſconduct of King James. He deplored the ſtate of Scotland in Latin verſe: He wrote the charming lines, which Dryden tranſlated with a ſimilar ſpirit, on the death of Lord Dundee, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Killikranky, in 1689 *.

* Lord Dundee commanded the Scottiſh army at that famous battle; he had been foremoſt on foot in the attack, and was alſo the foremoſt on horſeback in the purſuit. Deeming the flight of the enemy to be nothing, unleſs even eſcape was rendered impoſſible, he preſſed on for the mouth of the paſs (of Killikranky) to cut off their retreat. In a little time he perceived he had out-run his men; he ſtopp[ed]

This diſguſt made Pitcairne more eaſily accept an invitation from the curators of the Univerſity of Leyden, to be profeſſor of phyſic in that illuſtrious ſeminary. It was on the 26th April 1692, that he pronounced his inaugural oration, in which he explained the beſt mode of improving phyſic. Whatever celebrity he gained, on that occaſion, acute obſervers remarked, that it is always an eaſier taſk to deſtroy old foundations, than to erect a new fabric. And Boerhaave, who, when he ſpeaks on the beſt method of ſtudying phyſic, has an indiſputable right to an attentive hearing, gave it as his opinion, that, except as to the circulation of the blood, Pitcairne aſſumed too much, by allowing his fancy to impoſe upon his judgment.

When Pitcairne departed to Leyden, he left his love at Edinburgh. And, returning in 1693, he married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenſon, who was one of the king's phyſicians, and who was honoured by Pitcairne with ſome copies of verſes. This lady brought him ſeveral children, and much felicity. The ſame cauſe which had induced Pitcairne to return to his native city, now obliged him to ſtay, though he regretted the deprivation of his profeſſorſhip, while Leyden equally lamented the loſs of her profeſſor.

At this epoch of life, Pitcairne renewed, with augmented ſucceſs, his practice at Edinburgh. He continued to divert himſelf, and his friends, with Latin poetry, in which he is allowed to have equalled the beſt of the moderns. He wrote verſes in praiſe of Newton, before Newton had riſen ſuperior to praiſe. Yet has it been truly ſaid, that Pitcairne ſpoke contemptuouſly of other men, who, with leſs learning indeed, were yet entitled to juſtice. In 1696 he fell upon Sir Robert Sibbald, who has deſerved well of the antiquarian world, and who had contributed more to the progreſs of knowledge by his diligence, had his judgment been equal to his learning. What provocation he had, or what apology he made, for aſſaulting Sir Robert *Prodromus* in his *Diſſertatio de legibus Hiſtoriæ Naturalis*, cannot now be known. The biographers ſpeak upon the point, as if they either knew not the truth, or choſe not to tell it. With this ſpeck on his perſonal character, he roſe to be the firſt phyſician of his country, in his time. The Univerſity of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of Dr. on the 7th of Auguſt 1699. And the Surgeons of Edinburgh invited him to be a member of their college, on the 16th of October 1701; an honour which no other phyſician has ever enjoyed.—He died, at the age of ſixty-one, on the 23d of October 1713.

Chamber's Life of Ruddiman.

ſtopped; he waved his arm in the air to make them haſten their ſpeed; and pointed his hand to the paſs, as if he already graſped it. Being conſpicuous in perſon and action, he was obſerved; and a muſket ball, aimed at him, found entrance in an opening of his armour beneath his arm-pit, occaſioned by the elevation of his arm. He rode off the field, deſiring his miſchance to be concealed, and fainting, dropped from his horſe. As ſoon as he recovered, he deſired to be raiſed, looked to the field, and aſked, *How things went?* being told, *all was well. Then*, ſaid he, *I am well*, and expired.

Dalrymple's Memoirs.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCH LEVEN, IN FIFE.

LOCH LEVEN, a magnificent and beautiful piece of water, bounded by the hills called the Lomonds on the E. and Benarty on the S. and by the plain of Kinroſs on the N. and W. is about 12 miles in circumference, ſetting aſide the angular juttings, and 4 miles in length, from the W. end of the town to the E. at the Gulet bridge. (Theſe meaſurements were taken with a perambulator on the ice.) Several iſlands are diſperſed in this fine collection of water; the moſt remarkable is that diſtinguiſhed by the captivity of Queen Mary Stuart. The fiſh of the loch have been ſo well deſcribed by Pennant and others, that it ſeems unneceſſary to ſay much about them here.

The following obſervations, however, may not be unworthy the attention of the curious: The high flavour and bright red colour of the trout, ſeem evidently to ariſe from the food which nature has provided

for